The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.908 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Friday.
ROSETTA	3302	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
VERONA	3116	800	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	18th "
MALWA	3229	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	3021	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
ARCADIA	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
ARAB	3293	500	J. P. Hassall	18th "
TASMANIA	4151	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
GANGES	4158	500	C. G. Porter	1st Apl
MEKLA	3726	500	R. Haselwood	8th "
COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	15th "
SURAT	3112	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd "
PESHAWAR	3900	600	A. H. Moule	29th "
SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	6th May.
CLYDE	2983	500	E. Ashdown	13th "
ARCADIA	1752	600	W. B. Andrews	20th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Brindisi, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Marseilles steamers for London change vessels at Suez. All the passenger steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Bookings are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Mail Special leaves the Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	A. H. Moule	18th "
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 3, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 600, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 550, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steambooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
G. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
G. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st April	20th "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
DORMIDA	4,000	13th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Easoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Marse	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Beckinger	3800	450	16th "
POSEIDON	A. Dulcich	4000	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
TITANIA	S. Meras	4000	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4000	650	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Meras	3800	550	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3800	650	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine & Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Easoon House, 56, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 16th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069 480	Capt. F. Blight	23d Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,553 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	9th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3350 480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oils, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Where boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Ja[illegible]9, 1887.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Por Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port [illegible] Rs. 3; Interleaved Rs. 4-8

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Febv., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bosrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 " " 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 31, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-8 ; Pts. Rs. 4-12, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12 ; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(Johnson & Co.'s Canterbury.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	0
Half-Bottles.....	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 37 inch	56 by 40 inch
Re. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

"TORPEDO." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height (14-4 7 years old.
Price Rupees 1,000.

"PRINCESS." Bay thoroughbred Arab Racer "Mare," Height (14 2½) 9 years old, would make a handsome lady's back.
Price Rupees 1,000.

"THUNDERBOLT." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height 15¼, 6 years old.
Price Rupees 1,200.

For further particulars apply to MAJOR MARTIN, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.

COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

TO RAILWAY AUDIT CLERKS.

WANTED SENIOR and JUNIOR TRAFFIC AUDIT CLERKS for the Railway Office. The former must have a thorough knowledge of the system of clearing accounts with foreign Railways and Traffic Audit work generally, the latter a good knowledge of station accounts and Audit-office routine. Applicants should give full particulars of their experience and previous or present salary. Salaries paid according to qualifications. Apply at once to

ACCOUNTANT
W. I. P. RAILWAY, Marmagao, Goa.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c., Apply to

EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY.
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1880
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	Cash. Per dozen. Rs.	As.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	25	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	30	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THESE are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine, characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	As.	Pints. Rs.	As.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0	18	8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27	0	14	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BALL AND EVENING DRESS MATERIALS.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN are now in a position to make their First Announcement of Novelties in the above for the Season. The large Variety in Texture, Style and Price, in Ball and Evening Dress Materials of all Descriptions and Inexpensive making up Charming Costumes.

The simplest taste or the most elaborate Toilette can be selected with Fashion and Economy combined.

Gauzes, Tulles, Nets and Grenadines from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 8 per yard, and in the following tones :—Maize, London Smoke, Cream, Light Brown, Straw, Tabac, White, Modore, Swede, Beige, Coral and Black, Striped, Embroidered, Looped, Chenille and Fancy Spots.

Crepe Anglais from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per yard, plain and fancy, in Cream, White, Straw, Beige, Brown and Coral.

White and Cream open Worts, Silk Crepe from Rs.5.

MILLINERY GAUZES.

In all the Newest Colourings and Patterns from 14 as. to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

LACES.

New Linen Silk Embroidered Laces from 4 to 36 inches wide, in Straw Bamboo.

Beige, London Smoke, Brown Embroidered, Gold, Cream, Embroidered, Brown, Tabac Embroidered, Straw, &c., from 14 as. to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Price Laces and Edgings to Match in Large Variety from 6 as. to Rs. 8-8 per yard.

These are marked at unusually Low Rates so as to ensure a Ready Sale, all being at Cost Prices only.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY. { DRESS-MAKERS, AND MILLINERS } East Street, POONA.

FASHIONABLE COLLARS.

PURE IRISH LINEN, THREEFOLD THROUGHOUT.

"THE SHAKSPEARE"
"THE GUARDS."
"THE PYRMONT."
"THE ALDBROUGH."
"THE PALL MALL."
"THE NEW DUX."

THE WEST END, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Rs. 7-8 per dozen.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, are in receipt of their New Season's Shapes and respectfully invite personal inspection.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estd. in 1870, BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

PIANOFORTES,
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550

THE "PRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THEFINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co;
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 4-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	42 inches long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2.	4 " "	2-12	do.
No. 3.	3½ " " (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, 3s. 125. No. 2. Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 13 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 13 per 1,000.
200 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND COTACAMUND.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise this communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power to meet my wishes. The Hotel is large, lofty, and airy, and the *cuisine* and attendance good, it is conveniently situated, and the charges moderate.

WHISKIES.

OLD VATTED.	FERRINTOSH.	OLD IRISH.
A "Ferrintosh" Whisky, very mellow.	"The Cream of Scotch Whiskies," very choice.	"Rael Potheen," very fine.
Per doz. Rs. 27.	Per doz. Rs. 24.	Per doz. Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL ARE WARNED OF THE GREAT RISK FROM FIRE THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES WITH THE

HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE

WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY, the "Universal Provider."

SIR,—Having investigated "the merits of the various FIRE EXTINGUISHERS now in the Market, I have decided to adopt your HAND GRENADES for the protection of my business premises in Westbourne Grove and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be necessary, and I will thank you to send the quantity with wire baskets, to contain three each, early as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM WHITELEY."

THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.

PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA :
JAMES CROWDER,
2, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

S ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.
AMERICAN ORGANS.

Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in ... and Finish to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 34 Sets Reeds, 11 Stops, 2 Octaves Couplers, and Knee Swells ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
TOWN HALL.
TUESDAY, 8TH FEB., 9 p.m.
VOCALISTS.....Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Macmillan Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Wyer.
SOLO PIANOFORTE Miss Schmuck
SOLO VIOLIN..... Herr Schmuck
Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.
PRICE Rs. 3 each.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February 1887, at 4-30 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken to have the Association represented at the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 16th and 17th proximo.
JHON MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1887.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.
SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to annouce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.
Address.—Poste restante Calcutta.
" Bombay.
" Madras.

JOHN JONES' GOLD
WATCHES
JOHN JONES' SILVER.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LIGHTS for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.
By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.
IN Re ROSA WOOD .....Petitioner
vs.
HERBERT WILLIAM WOOD .....Respondent.
SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.
To HERBERT WILLIAM WOOD, formerly of Bombay, Respondent.
NOTICE is hereby given to you that the DECREE for DISSOLUTION of your MARRIAGE with the petitioner passed by the Commissioner of Kumaon on the 20th July, 1886, in the above cause, will be laid before this Court on the 18th day of February 1882, for confirmation under Section 12 Act IV. of 1869, and that you may APPEAR on the said date and show cause why the said decree should not be confirmed.—Dated, Allahabad, the 26th day of January, 1887.
J. B. THOMSON,
Registrar.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.
INVITATION FOR TENDERS.
TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back via Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Cocos and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.
2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.
3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of government at such rates to be tender-ed for. Tenderers may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.
4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

CHRISTMAS NOS., ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1887.....Rs. 8-0 and	2 0
British Almanac and Companion.....	2 8
Photographic Almanac, for 1887	0 10
Year Book of Photographic News Almanac	0 10
Whitaker's Almanac, for 1887.....Rs. 1-8 and	0 10
Stephen's 'Xmas Number	1 0
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage for 1887.....	23 12
Chamber's Journal, Vol. for 1886.....	5 12
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 28	4 12
Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1887	5 0
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Winter Edition	2 8
Bow Bell's Annual	0 6
Queen, 'Xmas No. (with plates).....	1 0
Pictorial World 'Xmas No. (with plate)	1 0
Union's Annual.....	0 10
Cinsley's Magazine 'Xmas No.	0 10
Girls' Own Annual	5 8
Boys' Own Annual	5 8
Christian World Annual	0 10
Charles Letts's New Ladies' Annual or Combined Housekeeper and Diary, board Rs. 1-4; or in cloth	2 0
Punch's Almanac	0 8
Quiver Annual	0 6
How Bells 'Xmas No. (with plate).....	1 8
World, Christmas Number	1 0
Belgravia Annual	0 10
London Society's 'Xmas No.	0 10
Boys' Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0 6
Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0 6
Leisure Hour, Vol. 1886	4 8
Little Folks, Vol. 24	2 4
Family Herald, Vol. 37.....	3 0
Queen Almanac, 1887.....	0 10
Fun Almanac	0 4
Young Ladies' Journal and 'Xmas No.....	1 8
Hood's Comic Annual	0 10
Every Boys' Annual	3 12
Weldon's Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas No.	0 12
All the Year Round Almanac, 1887	0 6
Grant's 'Xmas No.	0 10
Kate Greenaway's Almanac, 1887.....	0 10

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS.
16/ WORTH for 10/8
SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.
AS an inducement for every body to give our Shirts a trial we are during these two months offering sample half dozens of our Equality White Shirts (which we sell at 32/ per dozen) for 10/8. We are prepared to supply two thousand of these sample packets, but neither more nor less then the ½ dozen Shirts to one Customer at less then our list price.
We make an average of 150 dozens Shirts per month and take this as an indication that our efforts to give genuine good value in this department are appreciated. Of the six qualities of White Shirts which we make E is the one most in demand and is one which invariably gives satisfaction. The body of the Shirt we make from a strong, pure, undressed Longcloth, manufactured specially to our order, as a suitable Cloth for the Indian climate. Fronts and Cuffs are of a fine Belfast Linen and cut, workmanship and finish all that can be desired.
Take this opportunity of giving these Shirts a fair trial, and if you find them as good as you can obtain in Loudon at 6s. 6d. each or elsewhere in Indian at 40/ to 60/ per dozen. We should look for a share of your future orders.
Ordinary sizes ready for despatch, others we require ten to eleven days to make. The following sizes should be sent :—Collar, Chest, Sleeve (centre of back to end of cuff) length at back. As our terms are cash, remittances should be sent with order or instructions to send parcel value payable. Shirts taken back and cash refunded if considered unsatisfactory.
SHIRT LIST ON APPLICATION.
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICA DIRECT.

AMERICA DIRECT by a splendid passenger Sailing Ship, 15th to 18th February. Excellent opportunity for Missionaries and others, needing rest and good sea voyage. Apply,
WM. WATSON & Co.,
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
In aid of the Funds of the
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
at the TOWN HALL.
To be opened at 4-30 p.m., TO-MORROW, by
HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY.
The Entrance Fee will be As. 8 the first day. Children, School Boys and Girls, half price.
The second day the Entrance will be As. 4 and Children free.
And on the third day the Entrance is free.

TO BE LET, a very desirable newly built upper-storied BUNGALOW, on Badysett Hill, Cumballa, next door to J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.S. It is admirably adapted for two families or for half-a-dozen bachelors.
The upper or the lower floor could also be had for a Parsee family only. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, Glass Globe Lamps suitable for Jubilee illuminations, with or without brass mountings. Apply to GEO. JENNINGS and Co., 4, Apollo Street, Fort.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement, going any position, ornamental front, glass sides, height 6½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 14 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

1887—JUBILEE BROOCHES, Sterling Solid SILVER, Rs. 4-8. J. HANNAH and Co., Goldsmiths, POONA.

WANTED for the BYCULLA BOYS' SCHOOL, a THIRD MASTER. Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100. Apply by letter to Hon. Secretary, B. E. S.

WANTED for the BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL, a SECOND MISTRESS. Salary Rs. 120, rising to Rs. 150. Apply by letter to Hon. Secretary, B. E. S.

GLOXINIAS, GESNERIAS, CALADIUMS, ACHIMENES. Just received in fine condition, dormant roots can be sent by post. THOS. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

MATHERAN—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built, occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland. For the training and education of boys from India. Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses, &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

ICES Ices, four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Perfumery, Fans, Ladies' Hand Bags, &c., &c., to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, two thoroughbred Great Dane (Boarhound) Whelps, four months old, weight 60 and 50 lbs. Imported parents. For Pedigree, &c., FOREST OFFICER, Ahmednagar.

TO LET MOUNT ABU.—For Season, rains, cold weather, Fair View : formerly occupied by General Watson : splendid situation ; accommodation for two families. Apply F. C. Barnes, Bo. C.S., Baroda, or Framji Nusserwanji Santook, Agent, Mount Abu.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are preferred to all others, because they are with latest improvements and are so simple that a child can work them. An inspection will prove the superiority of these machines. Instructions and price lists free, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BHUSAWAL to BOMBAY last THURSDAY. Lady's address WANTED, by W. HAY, Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED SIX CHRISTIAN GIRLS to learn a profession. Must be educated up to the 5th or 6th standard. Apply personally to Mrs. KELLY, before 10 a.m., or after 6 p.m., at No. 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT TEACHER, Graduate or Undergraduate, for the Antonio da Silva's A.-P. School, Dadur, whose second language is Latin. Apply, stating salary, to D. F. D'Souza, Secretary.

TAILOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 3 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

IF YOU WANT SILVER BROUCHES, etc., cheap and worth presenting, go to Messrs. KANNY and Co., No. 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*, Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

TO LET, BUNGALOW No. 4, Mount Pleasant Road, Ridge, close to the one occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, at Nowrojee Hill.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1 ; postage, 1 anna.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sporting Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Re. 5 ; with postage, Re. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 35. S H Coat and Trousers. V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 2' to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkaldi Forge Co., at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Persian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THE SALE of the DHURUMSEY MILLS takes place on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February 1887. See full advertisement in this paper under the heading "Sales by Auction"—Nanu and Hormusji.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8 annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Bunder.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situated at Butcher Street otherwise called Kassaiwada.
On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises if not previously disposed of by private sale by order of the morigageee, Ramjee Dayal and Morar Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of the morigagors, Hoorbai widow of Vullee Mahomed bin Pir Mahomed and Assam bin Vullee Mahomed and other parties concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the assignment of the mortgage deed dated 9th August 1834 and a deed of further charge dated the 23rd day of April 1886 respectively and also in accordance with a decreal order, dated the 10th day of January 1887 in the following :—
Suit No. 949 of 1886.
Beebeebai widow of Pirmahomed bin Vullee Mahomed.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hassam bin Vullee Mahomed ; Hoorbai widow of Vullee Mahomed bin Pir Mahomed ; Fatmabai widow of Hasanu bin Fazel ; Ramjee Day and Morar Ramjee .....Defendants.
All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Butcher Street, otherwise called Kassaiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hoorbai, widow, and on or towards the south by the house of Shuliamut Sheheroo, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 15 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hoorbai, widow, and Hussan bin Vullee Mahomed and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, in their office, in Rummum Street, or to the undersigned, Auction Rooms, No. 41, Medow Street.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF GOOD KHANDEISH DHOOLIA GINNED COTTON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colabe, by order and in the Juths of Thucker Vullee Soondurjee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dewjee Banjee—
V. S. 100 full pressed bales Khandeish Dhoolia ginned cotton sturveyed and classed as good.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and manilets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st Feb., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Hurrychund Purshotumdas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Alisha Cadree of Mysore, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January 1883.
All that piece of freehold land or parcel containing by admeasurement 859 square yards and one-eighth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 164, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Secs. 72 and 73, and bounded on the east by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Fattay Mahomed Gosman Dawood, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj, all which said piece of land and premises are now in the occupation of the said Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Alisha Cadree and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF COTTON DUST.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st February 1887, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Nicol Mill's Godown, Colaba, by order of Mr. Kisanram Ramanand, and on account and risk of Thicker Gilsajee Raghovjee and others, a quantity of cotton dust.
SALE of unserviceable and surplus stores, brick and tile machine, bullock pump, turntable, dumpy level, &c., &c.
Under instructions from [illegible] Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshops' compound, Boree Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February at 1-30 p.m., the following :—brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, W. I. trucks, brick and tile machine, bullock pump, winches, turntable, theodolite compass, dumpy level, bench vices, C. I. sluices, urinals, naves, valves, road rollers, old iron, lead, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, files, tanks, grating, locks, garden shears, hammers, spanners, gauges, leather washers, taps, screws, stoves, chain, tins, baskets, rammers, buckets, pipes, W. I. steps, girder, poles, yokes, ropes, paint pots, shafts, posts, lamps, wood, casks, stones, scales, weights, turn pieces, nails, kegs, boxes, bolts, gunny, coal ashes, &c., and about 60 tons cast iron including quantity lying at the water works depot, Chinhpoogly.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Gooculdas Madhowjee, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 6, Cursondas Mansion, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoo Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathu, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort; on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,702 to the estate of the Late Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Thana.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,393 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 1, 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* guard me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, mian and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1887.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,100,000
RESERVE FUND 4000 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty davts.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers on moderate charge, if remitted accounts through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
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Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF HIS BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea comes to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
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NOTICES.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.
DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebral or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.
H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—
IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.
This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate
IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute disease, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.
EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.
IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.
CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.
AGENTS IN INDA.
Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona ; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad ; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

NOTICES.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, by J. Wallace, Esq., C.E. Subject—Punkahs illustrated by numerous experiments, including an apparatus for measuring current produced.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

SWIFT & FARROW,
P

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cathedral High School Athletic Sports.
Meeting of Committee Fawcett Memorial Fund, Presidency Association Rooms, 4-45 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Africa (brig), from Diu; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; and Knight of St. Patrick (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Booldana (s), Galle.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Arthur, Barton, Begbie and Macrae or. White—Captains, Phayre, Hodgkinson, and Manifold and Mr. Baker. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley intimated at the High Court yesterday that he would deliver judgment to-day in the suit and cross-suit between Shapurji and Company and the steam-ship Celerity. His Lordship will deliver judgment on Thursday instead of to-day in the *habeas corpus* matter of Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Kika.

MODERN FRANKISH ARTICLES UNDER HOOK.—The hon. secretary acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—The Hon. J. Macpherson, Rs. 20; the Hon. Badruddin Tyabjee, Rs. 20; also a very welcome gift of 30 woollen blankets and a large assortment of flannel and other clothing and household linen, presented by Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Ailblee's Sons.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion, at the Apollo Bunder, at 5-45 this evening:—

March	Remembrance...M. Curry.
Grand Selection	Stiffelio ...Verdi.
Valse	Tara...M. Curry.
Fantasia	Amazons...Migotto.
Valse	Greeting...Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatipoora, touching the death of Tatia Bhickajee, aged 25 years, a cart-driver. On Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, while driving past the Sanklee Tank at Byculla, he leaned over towards his right hand to pull the bullock in towards him, when he fell off his cart, and one of the wheels passing over his head, he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Rajana bin Rajana, a Cammatee, was yesterday convicted of having in his possession a flower plant in a pot, valued Re. 1, the property of Rajana Balloo, a carpenter, living at 6th Street, Cammatteepoora, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained some twenty days ago. Accused stated that he purchased the plant from one Sayna, who, on being called as his witness, denied all knowledge of the transaction. He was fined Rs. 7, or in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The athletic sports, in connexion with the schools, will be held to-day, on the general parade ground, under the patronage of the governing body. The stewards will be Messrs. G. W. Boughton, R. S. Brown, and W. C. Hughes, Revs. A. Goldwyer Lewis and E. S. Hall, and Mr. T. A. Savage. The Committee of the Back Bay Bath have most kindly placed the Bath at the disposal of the school on Saturday afternoon, when a charge of four annas per head will be made for the admission of the general public to witness the aquatic competitions.

AN OAH OFFENDER.—Yesterday Gopal Nana was convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, valued Rs. 7, the property of Tookaram Succaram and another. Accused was arrested on suspicion on a charge of theft about a week ago, and on searching his house at Chumpa Gulley, the above property was found in his possession, and was subsequently identified by the two complainants as theirs. Accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A LAND ACQUISITION SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, in the case of Perozbai, widow of Ratijee Nusserwanjee Mehta *v.* the Collector of Bombay and others, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama for the plaintiff, moved for an adjournment for a month on the ground that his client wished to examine the documents relating to sales of property in the vicinity of her property, and to ascertain the prices paid by the Bombay Municipality for land taken up for the Ripon Road at Byculla. Application had been made to the Collector of Bombay, who said that the documents were in the possession of the Municipality; and although an application had been made to the Municipal Commissioner, no reply had yet been received. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson for the defendants, objected to an adjournment, saying that the case had been peremptorily fixed for that day, as Mr. Grant, the Collector of Bombay, leaves for Europe by the next mail steamer. The plaintiff has had ample time to examine the documents if she had chosen to do so. After some discussion, his Lordship granted an adjournment till the 22nd inst.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS AT SECUNDERABAD.

At the Small Cause Court at Secundrabad, before Captain Hastings, Cantonment Magistrate, last week, the insolvency of Nanabhai Kissendass—opposing creditors, Bhugwandass Hurridass and Golabdass, sowcars of Sowcar Karwan—came on for final hearing and discharge of the insolvent.

Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, appeared for the insolvent. He stated that the application to be discharged as an insolvent was made under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in consequence of the execution creditor, Bhugwandass, having, by means of a false affirmation of jurisdiction that the debtor was an inhabitant of Secunderabad, induced the Subordinate Court at Agra to send a missive to the Judge of the Court here to issue a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree for costs incurred in previous litigation between the parties. By means of another false affirmation the warrant was issued, the insolvent was arrested and imprisoned. Bail, however, was accepted, and shortly afterwards the warrant to arrest was quashed, as having been issued upon false representations. During the proceedings the counsel for the executive creditors (Mr. Thundara) in the absence of the counsel for the execution debtor, had objected that the schedule was inaccurate, inasmuch as it was stated that the debt amounted to Rs. 8,50,143 instead of Rs. 850-14-3, and the matter was adjourned for three months in consequence. On enquiry it turned out that some clever person had jumbled up all the figures, rupees, annas and pies, into one amount. Mr. Bhundara had also objected that the schedule should be amended by inserting the estate and property and cash for which Nanabhai had instituted a suit in the High Court, Hydrabad, against Bhugwandass and Golabdass, valued at 30 or 40 lacs, as a probably or possibly movable asset. Mr. Taylor said he certainly had no objection to that, and proposed to amend the schedule as follows:—

"I am the adopted son of Kissendass Purshotamdass and Devalibae, his widow, both deceased, and their heir and representative according to Hindu law, and as such I claim the whole estate and property now illegally in the possession and control of Bhugwandass and Golabdass, the execution creditors. I have brought a suit in the High Court, Hyderabad, and on recovery of the same (or any sufficient part of such estate), I am willing to satisfy their claim for costs thereout." The amendment was accordingly added to the schedule. The learned counsel also pointed out that under Sec. 359 of the Criminal Procedure Code the insolvent was liable to be punished if he omitted to enter "expectancies." He also relied on a document signed by twenty-four head Shettias of the caste (to which both parties belonged), and sworn to by four before the Judge at Surat, certifying that Nanabhai had been adopted by Devalibae.

The opposition debtor was then examined by the Court as to his present circumstances and future expectations. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Bhundara respecting a certain house in Surat supposed to have been inherited from some maternal grandmother. The insolvent, however, disclaimed all title to it, having been adopted into another family.

The Court thereupon ordered his discharge.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·914
Temperature of the Air	73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	76
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted as 10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of shade (at 2 p.m.)	79·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	66·1
General Direction of Wind (observed at 4, 10 a.m., 2, 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.)	N., N.W., N.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	273

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

YESTERDAY the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held under the presidency of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, who moved the adoption of the report, a long statement of the work of the year which we hold over until to-morrow, with the other business transacted at the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. FORBES ADAMS said:—Gentlemen,—In presenting to you the report of your committee, there are a few subjects which, with your kind permission, I would pass under review as being worthy of special prominence and attention. You may recollect that at our last annual meeting we decided to make our official year correspond with the calendar year, so that this report covers the work done during the twelve months of 1886. Although we have had no meetings, the opinion of the Chamber has been sounded by circular respecting several important questions, and, speaking broadly, I may say that the past year has had more than an average interest and anxiety, and has called for more than an average amount of labour. I may here mention with high approval the growing disposition displayed by Government, both Imperial and local, to ascertain the views of Chambers of Commerce and other independent bodies on matters concerning interests which it is proposed to affect by legislation. No course could, to my mind, be more conducive to confidence and happy relations between the rulers and the ruled, and no course better calculated to promote and ensure beneficial and satisfactory results. But this commendable and praiseworthy attitude on the part of Government throws on all independent bodies grave and serious responsibilities, which, I am sure, this Chamber will not be slow to recognize, and it will endeavour to be guided in its deliberations by no narrow, selfish or self-seeking spirit, but to aim solely at reaching, and submitting conclusions which appear, so far as the experience, information, knowledge and judgment go, to be necessary, just and desirable for the public welfare.

RAILWAYS.

Gentlemen, railway extension has ever occupied a foremost place in the regard of this Chamber. Beyond continuing to urge the construction of the Nagpore-Bengal line, your committee have not recently actively bestirred themselves. It is well known that the Government of India are ready to push on, and we had this full support of the Government of Lord Ripon. But there have been difficulties and obstacles in the way and we have kept comparatively quiet of late. There has been a good deal of activity and expenditure near the frontier, but I do not think any of us realize the outlay on completing the system required to place the country in a position of security against outside attack. There are those who hold that these are unproductive lines, that they are uncalled-for and superfluous, and that the only real security against attack lies in the loyalty of a prosperous and contented people. I would be the last to undervalue the mighty strength derivable from this source, and certainly never in the annals of India have the people had so great peace, happiness and prosperity as during the last twenty years, and certainly never did a people exist whose every conceivable advantage more clearly pointed to the wisdom of a shoulder-to-shoulder resistance to foreign aggression. But is something more not wanted? If Germany—United Germany—were content to rely on the patriotism of the nation, were to cease to increase her battalions and furbish her swords and to believe herself safe so long as her subjects were loyal, you would before long find the artillery of France battering the ramparts of Berlin. No; it is not meant as grudge-no expenditure calculated to render your frontiers proof for and proof against attack. Unproductive! far from being unproductive it is productive of the safety of the property alike of the prince and peasant, of the lives and possessions of the richest and the poorest throughout the whole country. There has, no doubt, been military expenditure of quite another sort, and which cannot be too severely criticised. I fancy there have been occasionally useless expeditions undertaken to punish petty tribes whose exaggerated misdemeanours might have been left for the settlement of special officers of tact and judgment, expeditions ending only in a few sad deaths, a few decorations and a very large bill. The attempt to move an army corps during the Russian scare in 1885 was another. It cost the country I dare say over a crore of rupees, which might for all practical purposes have just as well been chucked into the sea of Arabia. There is little doubt this proceeded from the incompetence and incapacity of those by whose advice the Viceroy had perforce to be guided. There are unproductive military extravagances. I have heard Burma put in the same category. In part it may be, but only to a very small part. I have always maintained that Lord Dufferin had political reasons not yet divulged for the policy he pursued. These are not the days when wise and experienced statesmen accept fresh cares and responsibilities if they can be avoided with honour. We Anglo-Indians, Upper Burma must themselves welcome the transition of the land of tyranny and lawlessness to that of rest and security. And the restoration of order and dispersal of marauding bands is proceeding now rapidly. Upper Burma will, I feel convinced, come to be a lucrative province, and, properly handled, will develop resources that India and England will both profit by. People talk of benefits of. It has cost a lot of money. I might parenthetically observe that the charge ought to be made a capital one. An investment the cost of which should be treated as the cost of other ordinary investments. It is unfair to debit the outlay to the revenues of only one or two years. To return to the main argument. The price may have been more than it ought to have been, although only very recently a Burma could have counted on reducing a long misgoverned country, full of dacoits, without roads or communications, and intersected by pathless and tangled forests—to law and order either quickly or cheaply. But, if the cost has been more than it ought to have been, surely it is sheer nonsense to attribute it, as some do, to the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy of the Government of India at the commencement of operations. That is the very last mistake one would think of attaching to Lord Dufferin looking to his past brilliant career. And I have heard it stated by those who had means of gleaning accurate information on the spot that from the first the Viceroy kept repeating to local officers the prime urgency of not under-estimating the powers of those spreading disorder, from the first insisted on season and out of season on the necessity of adequate forces, and from the first offered and pressed on those locally responsible more men and more money than they would accept or deemed necessary. If the cost has been too great, it is well to saddle the right horse, and add another to the chorus of instances that proclaim the importance of having the right place. And this suggests a general reflection that has often been heard me, Mr. Chairman, to-day speaking of, and yet may not be here altogether out of place, a reflection that has often forced itself upon us in days gone by, namely, that every position of high responsibility should be completed and irrevocably barred against all means of attainment, save the door of personal merit, ability and fitness. Favouritism and the back-stairs have a dreary tale of blunders to answer for in the past. Let us hope for a gradual passing to a better and healthier state when those called on to give counsel about or in whose sphere it lies to influence such appointments will be in their selection actuated by motives of simple patriotism. Errors of judgment in choice of men are inevitable, but those may well be borne with, if all unworthy influences are absent when posts of peculiar importance are filled. Gentlemen, I have to apologize for travelling rather from the subject I have opened with—railway extension. Bombay has no reason to grumble respecting the share that has fallen to her of the lines sanctioned. But, making every allowance for financial troubles, it is evident that far more in the way of developing the resources of this country might have been done than has been done. Many large districts full of surplus produce lie untapped, railways over which would undoubtedly yield handsome returns so soon as they were ready for traffic. We will have to push forward during the current year. Even the Nagpore-Bengal, about which the Calcutta Chamber is as keen as ourselves, believing that its port will get the lion's share of the fresh trade, has been hanging in the clouds, although over and over again capitalists have been prepared to subscribe on reasonable terms if the India Council would only grant them. There are rumours this morning the line has been sanctioned, but they have not been corroborated. It may be that the old proverb of giving a dog a bad name holds good here, but it is beyond dispute that an impression prevails that General Strachey, in his foolish persistent desire to extend toy railways, has used his powers to prevent the Nagpore extension being carried through on the broad gauge. If there is foundation for this, then I affirm that the value of his services to the country in other directions is overbalanced and nullified by the harm he has succeeded in effecting by delaying the construction of this and other lines, and another weapon is put in our hands to wield in our fight to have the Indian Council reconstructed on a basis more in keeping with the changed and changing circumstances of the times. With a Secretary of State, weak or strong as may be, but, as a rule, personally ignorant of Indian wants, and always responsible to his party in the House of Commons on the other hand, and a Council composed of a majority of men entirely out of touch with the needs of to-day, unenergetic, uninterested and uncaring, India runs a poor chance of getting justice done to her most crying requirements, and too often is at the mercy of the prejudice, pique, or personal fad of one clever, stubborn, self-opinionative member. There have been some changes during the past year, and we have just heard that Mr. Stokes has been added. That's all right, but a word to say welcome to Mr. Hardie personally. But it occurs to me that it would be gracious and manly if Chambers of Commerce were consulted about the appointment of non-official members in future. If the Nagpur line has not been put through let us hope the Council's heart may be softened and their minds expanded, and that they may see their way to sanction the Nagpore scheme in honour of the Jubilee year of her Majesty! There was a letter published not long ago, which did not attract the notice it deserved. It is addressed by Mr. Crawford, Chairman of the East Indian Board, to General Strachey. You may recollect Mr. Crawford gave evidence before the Parliamentary Railway and Select Committee and expressed the opinion that there were already quite enough railways in India! Well, in this letter, dated 2nd November, 1886, Mr. Crawford shows that, after paying all working expenses, interest &c., &c., and Government's share of surplus profits, that during the five years 1880-85 the shareholders have divided among them £893,000, and he puts this forward as a vindication of the policy which arranged the existing contract with the company. To a plain man it would seem as if this were the reverse of a vindication, and that, if Government had retained the line altogether in their own hands, they would have been richer in 1880-85 by £893,000 and the tax-payer correspondingly relieved. The contract was thought a favourable one for the old shareholders, and Mr. Crawford's letter demonstrates this convincingly.

HIGH COURT REFORM.

Passing from railways, I may remind you that at our last general meeting the attention of the committee was drawn to the great delay and expense attending the administration of civil justice in the High Court. Early in the year a sub-committee was appointed to make full inquiries, and, having satisfied itself that the complaints made had ample justification, they drew up a representation to Government. By a curious coincidence, about the same time the leaders of the Bar recognised that their Rules and Regulations were susceptible of revision, and that intelligent high-spirited and independent—exceedingly independent—body, who it is universally acknowledged exist individually and collectively only for the public good—introduced modifications, which were received with satisfaction and which may perhaps be accepted as the fore-runners of something more to follow. (Laughter.) Lord Reay's Government which has consistently evinced a warm and sympathetic interest in all matters that concern the commercial community, supported the contentions of the Chamber. Apparently and on the surface, the only outcome was the temporary addition of an able barrister judge, who quickly made a great hole in the accumulated arrears, and reduced them to a state they have not been for long. Some reforms in the Master's and Accountant's Office and a small reduction in the annual holidays of the High Court. The judges did not stop to reflect whether the Calcutta and Madras holidays were more numerous—that was respectable—but finding the vacations there shorter than in Bombay, they at once contented to cut down their own to the durations prevailing in those places and at the same time with a sweet and tender regard for themselves infinitely touching they made provision for the extra time occupied in travelling twice to the hills instead of once—the Calcutta Court having one long vacation, while in Bombay there are two—not so long. (Laughter.) These were the apparent changes, but the Chamber only took the initiative in a matter that all connected with the courts had long felt required to be stirred up and discussed. And not only have other improvements already been under consideration, but I feel confident that those responsible for the proper administration of justice and who are thoroughly alive to the defects of the present system have no intention of remaining placidly inert, but will slowly and quietly bring about further and more significant changes in keeping with the needs and views of the public.

BANKRUPTCY BILLS.

The committee of 1885 had to deal with the proposed Bankruptcy Bill, which was prepared by Mr. Ilbert. In 1886, Mr. Ilbert altered his draft in response to suggestions and recommendations from this Chamber, and he again invited criticism. The new draft forced on us the necessity of declaring for or against the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the members, having been consulted, voted by a majority in favour of abolition. The Chamber formed in my opinion a correct judgment, and although differences of opinion in other provinces, and a mistaken idea that legislation should be for all India or not at all—nay delay action—I cannot but think that we are not far off abolition. Sooner or later it will be found to be good for all connected with trade and commerce. There are local peculiarities that make it appear less desirable in one province than in another, and there are individuals so circumstanced that it may press hard on them, but once introduced the measure, and it is astounding how rapidly trade will adjust itself to its environment and work on to a solider and sounder basis. I cannot do better than read to you the opinion of the solicitors to the Chamber, Messrs. Ormiger, Lynch and Owen. This is not addressed to the Chamber, but was submitted for perusal, and, as it puts the case with great ease and clearness, I will read it. We are in favour of the complete abolition of imprisonment for debt. We consider that the punishment is altogether opposed to the spirit of the obligations created by contract under which debts are incurred. Assuming the contract to be *bona fide*, each contracting party trusts to the performance of the contract by the other, and still assuming *bona fide*, nothing but misfortune or unforeseen circumstances can prevent the performance of it, and for the consequence of these it is not right that a man should be imprisoned. Assuming, on the other hand, that there is fraud, either at the time of making the contract or afterwards, resulting in the non-performance of the contract, then the proof of the fraudulent contractor be punished by imprisonment for his fraud. In many cases, no doubt, there is a very strong case of suspicion of fraud, but an absence nevertheless of legal proof—and this is often made use of as an argument in favour of maintaining imprisonment for debt. It is far better in such cases to allow the debtor to go unpunished than to give the creditor the power to imprison him nominally for his debt, but really on the fraud of which the creditor believes, but cannot prove him to have been guilty. We believe that the abolition of imprisonment for debt will have the effect of making all persons very much more careful in their dealings and so tend to restrain reckless trading. Again, under the present Act, adjudication of insolvency is arrested, not so much by the debtor as by the creditor, e.g., that if the debtor is inconveniently pressed by his creditors, he threaten to file his petition. The creditors know that if he does so, they will probably get nothing in the shape of money and can only pressure his punishment through the expensive process of opposing his discharge. We anticipate that one of the effects of the abolition of imprisonment for debt would be to encourage debtors to file their petitions and so relieve each playing his own hand, as is the case under the present Act, and the result of this would be to make the operation of the Law of Bankruptcy a thing to be feared and avoided by the debtor, and it would become, as it ought to be, a means of pressure in the hands of the creditors against the debtor, instead of being, as it is, now a weapon in the hands of the debtor wherewith he threaten his creditors." Moreover, there is the widespread good that would come to the poorer classes if they were deprived of the power of putting themselves into the squeezing clutches of Marwarri money-lenders by the removal of the power of imprisonment, which is the money-lender's security. Not only would they cease to be able to borrow, but, as they could not get their money, they would cease to squander larger sums in feasts and ceremonies, and it may not be too visionary to predict that possibly the advent of days of thrift may be thus prepared and of all the virtues and changes of character that spring and flow from having a small nest egg instead of being over head and years in debt. All that Bombay has strongly to stipulate is that some provision must be made against escape of debtors to native States.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND LEGAL STANDARD MEASUREMENT.

There are two other matters about which we have had to ask Government to legislate. The first is railway receipts for produce, which we wish to be made a clear title to goods, unmistakable security beyond all chance of confusion or uncertainty—for cost advances with the object of receiving advances from the free flow of trade. The second is the constituting a legal standard of measurement for all India. During late years the nefarious practice has grown up of importing cotton goods with a greater number of yards stamped on them than they actually measure. It is a legal standard of measurement were established, it would be possible to proceed against anyone offering such goods for sale, and so honest traders, who temporarily have suffered and are suffering from this unfair competition, would be able to protect themselves and also to put a stop to the duping of up-country middlemen. It is profitless to attempt to investigate when or how the practice sprung up. Whoever it is to blame for its initiation, there can be no question that the native indentor who purposely orders such goods, the importing house who knowingly forwards the order, and the Manchester maker who wittingly supplies and ships the falsely marked article, are all equally and heinously culpable. It is an evil that in most places might have been left to work its own cure. Honesty is in the long run the best policy still. But India is so wide a field and causes and effects operate so terribly that legislation to the extent indicated has been judged desirable. I know some members wish to go further and invite Government to have the English Act of 1862 made law for India. I am not clear as to the wisdom of this. I feel strongly disinclined to agitate for legislation unless it is proved to be absolutely necessary, and I have doubts if the improvement that followed the passing of the English Act was the outcome of that Act and not the legitimate and natural result of the play of economic causes always silently in force to the discomfiture of the fraudulent and the triumph of the just. But supposing good did proceed from the measure in England, the circumstances of the two countries are so different that a law which may operate without inconvenience at home may prove a source of endless friction and annoyance and much useless and irritating worry in India. Goods falsely marked and sold in England are not the same as goods falsely marked in England and sold in India. This complicates matters. The subject is to be discussed to-day, so I will not advert to it further. If it be shown that we cannot get on without the English Act, I will gladly vote for it. I hope that Mr. Scoble, who has just succeeded Mr. Ilbert, will promptly and energetically take up these three subjects. He is said to possess an in-born aversion to law-making, to entertain a predilection for masterly inaction. Within certain limits there is not a disposition to cavil at in India. But I trust he may make an exception in favour of what we have thought it proper to bring to his attention.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There is another matter I would refer to. Last year Lord Dufferin promised to appoint a strong committee to enquire into possible economies in administration. This committee, which was a strong one, certainly a hard-working one, began its sittings in April last. For twenty years no organized effort had been made to investigate the working of the whole huge and complex Government machines, to sweep away sinecures, amalgamate appointments that received much and did little, adjust remuneration to duties, and generally overhaul the details of the various departments, reducing expenditure without impairing efficiency. Unfortunately, owing to the approaching completion of the provincial five years' contracts, the committee had to finish its labour in eight or nine months, whereas it would take years to examine exhaustively into the working of departments throughout India and place them on a sound business footing. This may make the actual saving smaller than is possible, it may prohibit much alterations in system and be confined more to detail. And I fear the home charges,—that fertile field of waste,—and the Commissariat departments—those bottomless pits for tax-payer's money—may not be searchingly dealt with. But I am confident the net result of the labours of the committee will prove most beneficial. Over and above actual retrenchment there is the fact that men's minds have been turned to consider the pressing necessity of economy, but it has brought home to the heads of spending departments that there is much honor to be won by intelligent and studied moderation in demands, and that the amount of money spent is no criterion of the importance of the work done. It is unpleasant and invidious to have to cut and prune, and nothing can be so easily sneered at as parsimony and cheese-paring. Nothing may be more fruitful of bitterness on the part of those who fancy their interests are being attacked. But the financial state of the country rendered it imperative. A flourishing exchequer may permit luxuries, but not a treasury at its wit's ends to pay its way. For these reasons your committee in reply to the representations of Government decided to give their cordial support, and having first invited suggestions from all members they afterwards selected a sub-committee to prepare recommendations, which, by the light of the very incomplete information at their disposal, appeared likely to be useful. The sub-committee sat often and worked hard, and, although it was not possible to look for unanimous agreement on all points, yet I am glad to know that the majority of the Chamber received the outcome of their deliberations with hearty appreciation. It has been argued that the investigations of the Finance Committee struck a blow at the whole system of Indian Empire, and authority has been jeopardised. These are the timid misgivings of the soft-headed and chicken-hearted advanced under the pretentious pretext of superior statecraft. An upright and robustous Government has no more to fear from close scrutiny than an upright and vigorous man. Authority is strengthened, not weakened, thereby. I have also heard it said that a mistake was committed in consulting this Chamber, and that had we nothing to advance, our ideas should have been left to be dealt with by public opinion as represented by the press. I yield to no one in my admiration of the shifting and elucidating attributes of a powerful press. But does the press always mirror public opinion? It is hinted, not vaguely nor infrequently, that the editorial "we" is the opinion of Government, and of some clever-writing official, and merely represents the views, the feelings, prejudices and sentiments of one who revels in the opportunity of defending his own cause, department or hobby. This is surely the precise reverse of public opinion. No sensible man is content when engaging a servant to be guided by the man's private opinion about himself. It is well to go further afield than that and take direct opinion, and that opinion is known to be the outcome of the thoughts of a large representative body. In connection with economies in administration, I may here advert to that other Commission, which is busily employed in educing voluminous opinions regarding the extent to and conditions on which natives may be further admitted to the Government services. I think we are all in favour of consent, but much may wisely be done in this direction but with circumstances as they find them and not with theories, though these be clothed in language and dressed in sentiments that appeal to the best and most exalted feelings in our common nature. England is responsible for the permanent welfare of 250 millions of untaught and ignorant, and not alone for the ten or twenty thousand who can make themselves heard on platforms and by press and whose aspirations, or at any rate those of some of their most eminent leaders, natural and honest enough may yet be too impulsive and precipitate and too widely reaching. "A fair field and no favour" and "Equal justice to all" are phrases to which it is not possible to take exception, but they must be interpreted by the prudent language of the Queen's proclamation which provides full admission of natives so far as they may be duly qualified to discharge the duties required. It is this the Commission had to decide, and we can only hope that their decision may be satisfactory—ending in a step forward as far, but no further than is liberally consistent with good government and in a material saving of pay and pensions to the tax-payer.

While on this subject, I would like to express my concurrence in the opinion of those who view favourably a reform in the constitution of our Legislative Councils. The time is drawing nigh when election may be substituted for nomination of non-official members and when the provisions of local budgets may be thrown open to interpellation. These Councils, as presently formed, want the independent supervision possessed by representative bodies, and which is a marvellous protection against costly proposals of special departments and a salutary check on foolish or superfluous expenditure. We cannot have representative bodies. And in widening the Council and inaugurating election I would prepare all needful safeguards and leave, meanwhile, final control in the hands of the executive. But I hold that Government and the taxpayers would alike benefit by having their budget proposals and estimates examined and criticised by business men. There are many matters that only Government officers can acquire detailed knowledge of. These in practice would be left undisturbed. But there are other and often the most important involving great outlay that it would be advantageous to pass under the review of men accustomed to figure and whose life's training prepares them for coming themselves to what is necessary and always to get full value for their money.

SILVER QUESTION.

I come now to the silver question which is perhaps more burning than any other to this Chamber. When the Silver Commission was appointed, your committee took the opinion of members so as to be ready when called on to offer its views. A very large majority declared for non-interference with the existing order of things. The Commission appears to share this view, so so far they have not been able to arrange more than the preliminaries. All of us, no doubt, are harassed and annoyed by constant fluctuations in exchange, and we would rejoice to have this element of uncertainty removed from our daily calculations. But exchange has never been free from fluctuations any more than freights, and is never likely to be free. Any means by which fluctuations could be lessened are surrounded with grave peril to the true interest of India. I do not suppose anyone has ever seriously expected that England would be foolish enough to abandon her gold standard in the face of the failure of the bi-metallic party to prove that recent trade depression and fall in prices have arisen from scarcity of gold and not from expansion of the world's production, cheapening of production and intensifying competition in every branch of commerce. And Sir Auckland Colvin's dark and gloomy forebodings and Mr. O'Connors futile special pleadings, notwithstanding nothing in the aspect of affairs in India, had instilled the hope that England would take a leap in the dark for the supposed benefit of this country's financial conditions. Well, she could England do short of changing her standard? She might coin silver pieces instead of half-sovereigns as propounded in the *Economist*, she might retain a part reserve of silver against her paper issue, she might take several minor steps to induce France, Germany and America to enter a bimetallic league without her. Here our great danger appears to be. If these countries—all large holders of silver bought at high prices—entered a league without England, they would assuredly wish to do so not on the basis of a ratio founded on the average price of silver for a year or two past, but on the old basis of 15½ to one of gold or an exchange of, say, 1s. 11d. Would this be for India's advantage? Not I mean for the advantage of individuals who have to remit home a part of a fixed sum and whose hardships we all deeply deplore, but for the advantage of the country at large in which the interests of all connected with India in whatever capacity are closely bound up if they would only see it; India, that while all other countries, England, Europe, America, have been enjoying cheap and falling fuel, had been able to progress and further owing to the gold standard, especially the immense strides in railway construction and completion of gold standard countries from a low rupee. So long as the rupee goes as far in India as it did when exchange was 1s. 10d., and there is no evidence that it does not, and no sign that it will not continue to do so, this aid and assistance will remain and India will not cease to prosper as compared to gold countries. Should silver become scarce, should America adopt a silver standard—by no means an unlikely event—or should bi-metallism be established at a high ratio then India will lose the pull she has. To the extent she is deprived of her pull in competition to that, and to that extent only will gold countries be benefited. India will have to carry a heavier weight in the race, and she will have to yield up the start she has had. I am not one of those who look for a general rise in prices from the adoption of bi-metallism. A rise in prices may come sooner or later, will come I might venture to prophesy bi-metallism or no bi-metallism, but it will be traceable to other causes than the adding of silver to gold for the currency purposes of the world. It has been hazarded that a low exchange prevents capital coming to this country for investment. I doubt it. Capital is bound to be attracted to India, no matter what the exchange is, if capitalists find here a lucrative field for the employment of their funds. They are finding that field now, while the pastures at home are over-crowded and unremunerative. I sometimes think we are on the eve of a great industrial development in India. On all sides new projects are being discussed, new schemes devised, new experiments thought out, and people are awakening to the vast sleeping possibilities there are for the profitable use of money in manufacturing enterprise. And along with this there is slowly beginning to stir another movement, so silent, so faint, as to be hardly perceptible, but which will gain a force as the years progress and exercise a mighty influence on the economic future condition of India. I refer to a change in the hoarding habits of the natives and to a coming enlightenment that will lead to the liberation of their hidden treasures for the purposes of the local trade. These two movements, progressing hand in hand with the spread of technical schools now being inaugurated and the instruction of native artisans, may both operate detrimentally for English industries, but their tendency will be by diminishing imports to raise exchange and the British manufacturer who sincerely believes that a low exchange is prejudicial to his interests (erroneously to my mind, quite erroneously) may find some consolation in that. This exchange problem is a difficult one, and there is much diversity of opinion, but on deciding to recommend that there should be interferences with supply and demand, the Chamber has chosen a wise course. If Government has been losing heavily on its gold payments owing to a low rupee, it has indirectly recovered much from stimulated railway returns and the general prosperity of the country, and with all due deference to the Finance Minister, things hardly look so black as he painted them. There are no signs of immense new supplies of silver that are to drive us to 1s. 2d. On the contrary, American output is stopped—one million sterling less last year than in 1885, and we have no intelligence of holding on the part of mine owners. Australia is a conjecture only. If you take a retrospect of the years gone through the colours are not altogether chimerical. In 1881 taxation was remitted to the extent of 300 lakhs, and 150 lakhs were set aside as a famine insurance fund. Exchange was then 1s. 8d. The last budget rate was put at 1s. 6d. which augmented the burden on the exchequer by 200 lakhs roughly—in all 700 lakhs annually. During three years the only new tax imposed has been the income-tax yielding, at 1½ per cent., 70 or 75 lakhs. This does not authorize a brilliant picture of the financial resources of the country. It rather engenders fair hopes that the present difficult and stringent time may be met and overcome by the economies already enforced or to be enforced. And by prudent clever finance and without recourse to any first taxation politically more dangerous than the present imposts, the gold-cologne which will no doubt rob Sir Auckland of the franchises of the fair. (Laughter and applause.) Bad famine and war, there is yet a bright financial prospect in store for India.

PORT CHARGES.

Gentlemen,—when the Port Trustees published their proposed budget a year ago, it struck your committee that they were accumulating too large a balance at the expense of current trade and that there was room for a much greater reduction in port charges than they contemplated. A strong representation was accordingly made to them, which resulted in a revival of dues and charges and a very significant commission. I feel sure the next budget will amply justify the course pursued. If it does not, the next again will, and no harm will have accrued meantime if the accumulated 12 lakhs are cut into. Everything that can be done, small or great, to cheapen this port is a distinct and definite gain to the country. It assists exports and enables producers to dispose of their surplus produce, and we know the cautious and conservative ryot rarely parts with more than he judges he safely can, till a subsequent favourable season has ensured him new fresh crops—and get rupees instead. And the more rupees he obtains the more he has to spend on local manufactures and imported goods, and the more prosperous he becomes all round, like the tax-payer, he benefits equally with gross, like but the manufacturer in India and the manufacturer in England. Look at the value of imports of cotton and yarns during the first ten months of 1886. All these goods, or the major portion of them at any rate, must have been ordered while exchange was declining or about its lowest, for goods do not arrive till three or at soonest two months after they are ordered and purchase touched a bottom in August. Well, the value was Rs. 240 lakhs against Rs. 191 lakhs in the corresponding ten months of 1885, and greater than any previous year. In the face of these figures the Lancashire man declares a low exchange has ruined his trade!

WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE.

I would speak briefly about the wheat trade. You are aware wheat is shipped with a large admixture of dirt in it. The railway and the freight on this dirt comes to a percentage over one per cent. and is a disadvantage to the trade. It has been open to this extent to remedy. Your committee in consultation with the largest exporters decided to make an effort to get the form of contract in use at home which is based on four per cent. of admixture changed to a basis of one to two per cent. In their opinion this was the only method by which improvement could be introduced, and not only Indian wheat acquire a better reputation in consuming markets, but the expense thrown away on the carriage of dirt obviated. Wheat comes from the threshing floor comparatively clean. Dirt is added in its passage from the producer to the consumer. If exporters insist in having clean wheat delivered to them they can get it over without extra cost of cleaning. And to get exporters to insist it was impossible to prevail on buyers at home to base their purchases on the four per cent. proposals of foreign market. Some associations in Britain have promised to co-operate, and we hope for a practical and highly advantageous issue. In regard to wheat I may mention that the Government Agricultural Department is energetically endeavouring to improve its statistics and returns of crops and have been prepared more rapidly, and it is especially useful actions for exporters and speculators. If the latter go with machinery that is not easy to manage and it may take long to approximate to the promptness with which American returns are handled, but such returns as we get will be reliable, which is more than can always be said for those of the United States.

THE NEW OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

Two other matters, and I have done. Your patience must, I fear, be nearly exhausted. The P. and O. Company have concluded a new contract for ten years for the carriage of mails. In these days of telegrams a day or two more or less is not of much consequence for mails, but it is of consequence to get inward letters at least two clear days before the outward mail goes if all the year round. This, we trust, has been secured. As regards the P and O they are to be congratulated. Mr. Forbes is not present, or I would congratulate him on having fixed a subsidy for so long a period, when each year gives birth to some invention that enables the same speed to be obtained on a much reduced consumption of coal. The only danger I can foresee is that vessels built at first as they are called "Dickens" to subsist from superfluities in machin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31

THE only item in financial advices from London, which was not noticed in our last report, is a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 100⅜. French Rentes were unchanged (at 109), as were also Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Paper.

Saturday's Receipts at the U S. Ports were comparatively heavy, say 22,000 bales, against 20,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and only 12,000 bales the year before. Every day of such receipts makes the realization of the smaller estimates more doubtful; and as we have seen nothing, so far, to confirm the pessimist reports regarding the outturn in some of the Cotton States current a short time ago, it is not surprising that a very dull and doubting feeling, restricting business and tending to lower prices, is being felt in the governing markets for this staple.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	28,427
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	1,82,978
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	7,07,769
Government Securities	Dec.	„	10,574
Loans	Dec.	„	5,24,177
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	24,874
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,61,283
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	10,27,851

There had been indications at the close of the week that there was a rather easier feeling in the Money Market; at all events the action of the Bank last Wednesday checked the drain on that institution, and the Directors can now show an increase of over 10½ lakhs in their Cash Balance, while private deposits have become greater by 7 lakhs; and loans, on the other hand, have decreased by more than 5½ lakhs. So much for the day; but the position of Money, prospective, if not present, cannot be considered such as to lead us to look for easy terms of accommodation for the rest of the season.

COTTON.—On the whole there has been little business doing to-day. Some 500 bales of Fine Broach were sold at Rs. 210 fo March delivery; and ready Good Julgaum at Rs. 168 per candy. There has been a slight demand for Good Bhownuggur for April delivery at Rs. 177; and for Fully Good at Rs. 182. For February delivery there are sellers of these two qualities at Rs. 180 and Rs. 185, respectively. This growth has began to arrive early, a small parcel having already come to hand. Bengals are neglected again, and offers of Fine at Rs. 150, freely made to-day, have not tempted buyers to operate. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine	Delivery.
Bengals	128	139	150	February.
Omras (Staple)	178-9	...	...	Feb-March.
Julgaum	169-70	175-6	...	Do.
Broach	207	...	210	March.
Dholleral	176-7	181-2	191-2	April.

WHEAT and SEEDS shows no new feature of interest; the position must be called unchauged; and, without fresh business of more than a retail character to alter sales, we call them unaltered all round at our last quotations.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,206 bales.
Wheat	13,321 cwts.
Linseed	8,537 „
Gingelly	8,639 „

FREIGHTS are steady, and might be expected to improve, were it not that the difficulty of obtaining cargo checks any advance. Tonnage, however, is not over plentiful now, and should activity in exports set in, a prompt upward movement may be looked for.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning, with Bank Demand Bills and Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 6d., and the rate has since advanced to 1s 6 1-32d. for both; but the market has been irregular, and little business has been passing. 1s. 6⅞d. has been the rate for 3 months' sight Credits ready; but for forward, say, April-May, 1s. 6⅞d. could have been done. We quote ready Paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 6d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight	1 93 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a very quiet, not to say flat, feeling in this market to-day, and the rate for Fours is rather easier at 95 3-16 to ¼. Fours-and-a-half are nominally unchanged.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 21 to-day, and ing are also lower in value : Bombay Fire Insurance Rs. 10, at Rs. 840; Bombay Cotton Press, Rs. 5 at Rs. 130; City of Bombay and Queen Mill Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 865; Bombay Cotton Press, Rs. 5, at Rs. 130; Cooper Madon Rs. 2, at Rs. 78; and Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. 1, at Rs. 117. The Prince of Wales Press shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 369; Badham Pile Rs. 8 higher, at Rs. 163; and there are buyers of Marcks and Co. at Rs. 90.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	730xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	111xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	840
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Rs. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 6 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 p.	178 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100		163
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	900	165	6 p.ct	105
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	90	100	Rs. 16	
Do. New issue	500		37	Rs. 20	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	102 2-8p.c 3-8p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500		685
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	6 p.c	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	15 p.c.t.	117
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,700
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375		670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	Rs. 5 3½	104
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld.	500	100	100	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,5	10	10		11
Dyedale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100		100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	78
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	–	15½
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	30	11	Rs. 36	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,00	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100		
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	1
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 2	192½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	5 p.c.	105
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	–	72
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	25	25		774
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	500	500	Re.	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	100	10		185x
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	100	Rs 125	95
M. M. Monty & Co	800	100	100	125	105

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
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SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
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Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
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SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
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OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
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FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are INVITED to PAY their Contributions at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE to the Bank of Bombay.
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages Bookbinding, &c. is equal in appearance to the finest Morocco.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PARKIN—Dec 31, at Aldershot, the wife of Major J W B Parkin, A C G, of a son.
REID—Jan 4, at Eastbourne, the wife of Captain J H E Reid, the King's Own Borderers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—ROSHER—Jan 5, at St Mary's Church, Higham, Captain J F Daniell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Constance, second daughter of the late Geor e Rosher, Esq, of The Knowle, Higham.
EDDRUP—JOHNSON—Jan 3, at St Paul's, Hammersmith, Edward Charles P Eddrup, MA (St John's Co lege, Cambridge), eldest son of the Rev Canon Eddrup, M A, Vicar of Bremhill, Calne, Wilts, to Lizzie Carruthers Johnson, second daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Charles Johnson, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry.

DEATHS.

LEDGARD—December 31, at Hartfield, Tunbridge Wells, John Alexander, eldest son of the Rev. G. Ledgard, aged 17 years.
MACKENZIE—Dec 31, at Fortrose, N B, Colonel Hector Mackenzie, late 3ith Chicacole Light Infantry, Madras Army, son of the late John Mackenzie, Esq, of Kinoraig, Rossshire, aged 83.
SMITH—Jan 5, at 19, Roland-gardens, SW, J R Bullen Smith, C S I, formerly of Calcutta.
YOUNG—Jan 2, at 15, Edith Villas, West Kensington, Mary Sarah Cross, daughter of the late Epaphroditus Young, MD.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MOONGASETT—February 1, at the residence of Mr. M. C. Murzban, on the Esplanade, Naja, the beloved daughter of Mr. J. D. Moongasett, aged 6 years. Her funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this morning.
TURNER—January 17, at Poona, by the accidental discharge of a Morris's tube, Mary, the beloved wife of Joshua Turner, Superintendent, Govt. Flour Mills and Bakery, aged 32 years and 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1887.

THE authorities in Upper Burma may be commended for the promptitude with which they have prepared the Administration Report for the first year of British rule in that province. It is no small achievement to bring out, before January has run out, so complete a record of the events of the recently expired year as that which Mr. Thirkell White, the Secretary for Upper Burma, has prepared. Its completeness is illustrated in the fact that it records so recent an occurrence as the arrival of the expedition at the Ruby Mines on the 27th of December. The report begins so near the beginning that it tells us how the dynasty recently overthrown in the person of King Theebaw was established in 1752 by Alompra—or Alounggpaya, as the official spelling is—and gives us a genealogical chart of the royal house, from the founder's days to those of Theebaw, who was the eleventh of his line. We come to some modern history in the paragraph which describes the relations between England and Burma from 1878 to 1885—relations which may for the most part be described as "no relations," since in 1879 the Government of India withdrew their Resident from King Theebaw's Court, and for the remainder of his reign there was no British representative at Mandalay. Much is rightly made of the "marked and pointed anxiety" which during this time the Burmese Government made to enter into alliances with foreign Powers, and a reference is made to two missions which were sent to France and Italy, neither of which visited England. It does not much matter now, but it may be well to recall the fact that when the last of Theebaw's Ambassadors to Europe passed through Bombay in August 1885, he contended that that was scarcely his master's fault, since the envoys who went to Simla in 1882 fought hard for the right to send an embassy to England whenever the Burmese Government might think necessary. We should not be wise now to make much of milk spilt so long ago, but the chances of collision might have been reduced, and our safeguards against Burmese plottings with European powers increased, if direct relations with Mandalay had been renewed. The Government of India found the state of affairs "unsatisfactory, but not intolerable," and not calling for interposition until the beginning of 1885, when an attempt was made by the Burmese Council to mulct the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million sterling. The refusal of the Burmese Government to suspend the proceedings against the Corporation was the last offence—the determining cause of the war. An ultimatum followed, insisting upon a suspension of the decree, and demanding that the Burmese king should receive a resident at his capital, and that he should submit his foreign relations to the control of the Government of India. When the nature of those foreign relations is more fully known than now the importance of this last demand will be adequately appreciated, except perhaps by some vernacular censors, who are still vainly endeavouring to see the whole matter solely in the light of the general principle that it is hard upon a neighbour sovereign for another to invade his territory.

The story, as it is told in the Upper Burma Administration Report, shows how the venture has grown upon our hands. We went to Mandalay with a purpose, well defined it is true, but one which has enlarged not by our own will but by circumstances that no one was able to foresee. We intended to depose Theebaw, and to hold the line of the Irrawaddy. So far our aims were distinct enough. But, writes Mr Thirkell White, theoretically there was to be no breach of continuity. The State Council was to continue to discharge all its functions, and all civil officers, whether British or Burmese, were to work under its direction. But before three months had passed, this same State Council ceased to exist as a Council of State, and to exercise any executive or administrative functions. "Continuity," in theory and in fact, had meantime been broken on New Year's Day by a Proclamation which declared Upper Burma to be a part of her Majesty's dominions, and placed the province under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Mr. White says that the shape which the settlement of Upper Burma should take was not at that time finally determined. He might have added that at that time it was still an open question whether the country should be mediatized or directly administered by the Government of India. It was not until after the Viceroy's visit to Mandalay that the destiny of the newly-acquired province was settled once for all. Then came the parcelling out of the country into districts, placed in charge of Deputy Commissioners. These have since been grouped into four Commissionerships, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Central, and the Deputy Commissioners now work no longer, as they did in the first instance, directly under the Chief Commissioner. It was not until the end of November, a year after the occupation of Mandalay, that the province was made subject to statute law, the disturbed state of the country necessitating the more elastic operations of a set of provisional instructions to civil officers which were given the force of law by the Legislature.

The history of each of the seventeen districts into which the country has been divided is told with much precision and clearness. That of Mandalay is eventful enough, for it tells of dacoities in the capital, of fires, incendiary and accidental in which about three thousand houses were destroyed, and of an outbreak in the Mingoun Prince, attended by considerable loss of life and property. But, as our own telegraphic intelligence has shown, we have changed all that long since, and the report says that at the time of writing, except tracts in the north-east and east beyond the line of outposts, the whole of the district is getting into order. In the Katha district which lies to the south of Bhamo, on both sides of the Irrawaddy, an important advance has been made since the last lines in this report were written. The Wuntho Sawbwa, a leading potentate in the district, is still as obstinate as he has been all along, but his people have given in to the British authorities, and though he is in hiding, the latest news gives hopes of his "coming in." Still more successful have been the operations in the Ruby Mines districts. Shwebo, which the authorities now look upon as fairly settled, was early last year described as "teeming with dacoits." A satisfactory feature in the history of this district is the effective co-operation of loyal villagers with the efforts of the authorities for the repression of outbreaks. In the Yeu district, also, the cause of order commended itself to, large sections of the population, who find it safer to fight against the dacoits than with them. The crushing of Hla Oo has been greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the populace with the authorities. In the Sagaing district, however, the authorities have had to fight for their own hand in one of the most turbulent parts of the country, but it is now being rapidly disarmed, and the outlook, we are told, is promising. The Ava district, which was more largely supplied with Pretenders than most others, was thickly dotted with military and police posts, and the result of operations there, which was eminently satisfactory, is pointed to as a proof of the value of establishing a number of posts strong enough to hold their own and to send out small columns when required. Here the collection of revenue has been carried on with much success. There are on the other hand districts in which the later reports are scarcely as good as those which came earlier in the year. The Minbu district, which was taken over by the late Mr. Phayre, seemed a year ago to be one of the most easily settled in the country. It has since given almost as much trouble as any, and is pointed to in the report as one of the three districts in which, after obtaining a hold on the country, we have been forced to recede. But even in these districts advance has been made during the last three months, and there is no part of the country which cannot now be described as fairly on the way towards a settlement.

IT is evident from the meetings at St. James's Palace and at the Mansion House on the day before the mail left that very influential efforts are being put forth to ensure the success of the Imperial Institute. The Prince of Wales, who usually impresses the public at home as one of the most practical leaders in national movements, has certainly thrown himself heart and soul into the venture, and this fact will go far to enlist for it the sympathy and the support of large numbers of the influential classes at home and abroad. The committee need above all things money, for it is understood that not less than half a million sterling will be needed to put it on its proper basis. The sum is large, but when ten thousand pounds can be subscribed at a single meeting, as was done at the Mansion House on the 13th ultimo, the sum does not seem beyond attainment. Those who are at the head of the movement have a large faith in its utility and in the prospects of its success. We cannot well ignore either the special ground upon which the Prince of Wales bases his appeal for co-operation. "From the close relation in which I stand to the Queen," he said, "there can be no impropriety in my stating that if her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of her fiftieth year, as sovereign of this great Empire, to offer her a token of their love and loyalty, she would especially value one which would promote the industrial and commercial resources of her dominions in various parts of the world, and which would be expressive of that unity and co-operation which her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of her extended Empire." This is a high and an intelligible ideal. We may be in doubt as to the extent to which the means proposed are calculated to realize it. But the appeal is put very strongly and upon very high grounds, and it claims, in India and in the Colonies, as well as at home, a generous response. The promoters have taken care to give free assurance against all the doubtful elements which have been condemned beforehand in considering the scheme. "It is understood," says the *Times*, "that no element whatever will be introduced that will risk the conversion of the Imperial Institute into a tea garden." The assurance is worth something, and the impressive terms in which the Prince of Wales has recommended the project to the Empire is worth more. There is a large gathering ground, and half a million, though a huge sum, is not more than the Empire can afford to pay for realizing the ideal that the Heir Apparent has set before it.

THE BOMBAY MOUNTED RIFLES.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Mounted Rifles was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., at which Captain Little read a letter embodying the consent of Government to the arming of the troop with swords instead of the sword bayonets at present in use. Government having expressed a desire that the Mounted Rifles, in consideration of this alteration in their equipment should assume the footing of Cavalry or Light Horse rather than their present status, it was unanimously resolved on the proposal of Captain Little, seconded by Color-Sergeant Cuffe, that they should henceforward be known as the Bombay Light Horse. It is not anticipated that the change of name will make any difference in the pleasant relations at present existing between the mounted men and the infantry battalion under Colonel Bayley's command.

THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

THE arrangements for the bazaar which is to be held at the Town Hall in aid of the proposed Institute for Young Women, to-morrow and on the following days, are now complete. The band of the 7th Bombay Infantry will, with the permission of the officers of the battalion, play a selection of music to-morrow afternoon. Altogether there will be nine stalls, which will be occupied by the following ladies :—

COLABA ART NEEDLEWORK STALL.

Miss Dumayne	Mrs Neuberg
Miss E Dumayne	Miss Corlio
Mrs Claridge	Miss Ingle
Mrs Price	Miss Rowbotham
Mrs Hill	Miss Frost.

THE MAZAGON FANCY STALL.

Mrs F A Spencer	Miss H Spencer
Miss K Spencer	Miss Willard
Miss H Willard.	

THE BYCULLA FANCY STALL.

Miss Bedford	Miss Pilcher
Miss E Pilcher.	

THE GIRGAUM FANCY STALL.

Mrs W W Squire	Miss Hojel
Miss Effie J Rich	Miss R Oliver.

THE RIDGE FLOWER STALL.

Mrs J Jardine	Miss Major
Mrs Forrest	Miss Best.

THE FORT FANCY STALL.

Mrs Millar	Mrs Kingsmill
Mrs MacMillan	Miss Waldmeist
Mrs Hoar	Mrs D Macgoreak.

HARKNESS HILL ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY STALL.

Mrs Morewother	Mrs Hughes
Mrs Waters	Mrs Best.

REFRESHMENT STALL.

Mrs Briggs	Miss M Bernard
Miss Bernard	Mrs Fido
Miss S Bernard	Mrs Roan
Mrs Barlow.	

THE MALABAR HILL POTTERY STALL.

Mrs Birdwood	Mrs Arnott
Mrs Cox	Mrs Stewart.

On the first day the entrance fee will be eight annas, but school children will be admitted at half-price. On the second day the charge for admission will be reduced to four annas, children being admitted free. On the third no fees will be charged.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the evidence given by Mr. Tipnis, I observe that Mr. Nulkar asked a very practical question which to my mind touches on an aspect of this very much-vexed question "whom are we to employ in the Civil Service?" that deserves more attention than the theorizings of even able men. The question I refer to is, "Do you know if any case of emergency has arisen in any of the districts you have served in, and how the native executives have behaved on the occasion?"

Mr. Tipnis was able to say that he had worked hard in company with the mamlatdar and the chief constable for the relief of the people during a virulent epidemic of cholera. Under the further circumstances detailed by Mr. Tipnis, we must admit that he behaved well. But it would be interesting to collect a little independent evidence on this point, viz., whether in emergencies generally demanding force of character and moral courage the native official has acquitted himself on the whole as well as Europeans under similar circumstances? The value of a few facts is immeasurably higher than that of a mass of individual opinion: and the advantage of obtaining facts which will support correct conclusions on this one factor of the problem at present under investigation can scarcely be overrated. The test period to which we should naturally turn in any endeavour to compare the moral reliability of Native *vs.* European under circumstances particularly trying, is the last great famine. It will be very interesting to hear competent opinions on the manner in which the mamlatdars of Kaladgi acquitted themselves during those terrible eight months; and subsequently to inquire whether their conduct rose above, was on the same level with, or fell below the average conduct of English officials at the same time and place. It is unfortunate that in prosecuting enquiries, such as those which now occupy the sittings of the Commission, it is almost impossible to avoid drawing invidious comparisons occasionally; but since the Commission are determined to solve a problem that involves invidious comparisons in the highest degree, no serviceable methods of arriving at the truth should be discarded because they seem to necessitate weighing the European against the native in the moral balance.—Yours, &c.,

A.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there seems to be an impression among some of our native friends who have lately given evidence before the Public Service Commission, that Europeans and Eurasians, &c., are unduly favoured, at the expense of the natives, in getting administrative appointments, I have taken the trouble to collect a few figures from the Civil List of January 1887, which will show that, if anything, these classes are really in a manner put down and discouraged, and that unless some more come in, or are encouraged to come in, they will in a few years disappear from the list, leaving the mass of the mofussil natives at the mercy of their own caste people—which, were a plebiscite taken, they would be the first to cry out against and deplore as it is a well known fact, that the masses would really prefer justice meted out, and their interests looked after by officials other than their own countrymen. Knowing this perfectly, it was for this reason that some of the educated natives gave their opinion before the Commission that Europeans and Eurasians should be omitted altogether from administrative posts, as favoritism and class feeling would give them the preponderance in cases where nominations were left to high European officers and members of Government. In real practice this is far from being the case, and Europeans, Eurasians and Portuguese may be said to have the least of the official loaves and fishes, as the following list of appointments in the Revenue, Magisterial and Judicial departments, which are the backbone of our administrative system, will show. It is a pity that these figures were not before some of the gentlemen who spoke up for the necessity for more of these classes which form the real link between the Europeans and natives in India, as they may be said to belong to both sides and to both countries. This list shows that on the 1st January, 1887, in about twenty-seven districts in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, there were in all fifty-nine Deputy Collectors and Magistrates drawing Rs. 25,300, of whom only ten, drawing together Rs. 5,200, were Europeans, Eurasians or Portuguese, the rest being natives, and that out of 117 Sub-Judges drawing Rs. 35,600, only three were Europeans, Eurasians or Portuguese, drawing Rs. 1,650 between them. Among Mamlatdars, there is only one Eurasian in the whole of Bombay and Sind, *viz.*, Mr. Dracup, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of Gogo. There was one at Egutpoora some time back, a Mr. Scott, but he is now a Deputy Collector and Magistrate, I see. With this exception I do not see any one else qualifying for such administrative posts. The fact is, the severe test examinations and slow promotions make the Europeans and Eurasians disgusted. For instance, according to the new rules, you must be a B.A. and serve for six months as a 2nd karkun on Rs. 35, six months as a 1st karkun on Rs 45, and then wait your chance of promotion in a roster of some fifty candidates. When your turn comes round, which will take about 5 years, you will have to start as probationary Mamlatdar on Rs. 150 for 12 months before you are confirmed—making 6 years before you are confirmed—after which you will be at the bottom of 66 Mamlatdars if you are in the Central Division say, and ordinarily it will take from 20 to 25 years before you can come up to the top grade and draw Rs. 250. By that time, it will be time for you to retire. It is the same with the Deputy Collectors. The highest grade Mamlatdar draws Rs. 250, and if he is promoted to Deputy Collector, he starts in the lowest place on Rs. 300, at the bottom of a list of about 50, and it will take 20 or 25 years for him to get Rs. 800. A young man joining at the bottom of the Mamlatdars' grades can never expect to rise more than half-way by the time he is to retire, and in the present times he never can be a Deputy Collector, unless he has shown extraordinary abilities and forced himself to the front and made himself known as a Mamlatdar and Magistrate. It is the same with the Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges. It stands quite clear that men like Messrs. Carvalho, Scott, DeSa, and Dracup can never expect to rise more than half-way up their departments before it is time for them to go. Can our native friends say this is at all a tempting prospect? Why, a European or Eurasian lad has better chances in a railway, or in a workshop—or where he would be among his own class and people, and not be banished and isolated in out-of-the-way mofussil districts entirely among natives, where he cannot live decently, and where all his small means go in the necessaries of life, as is the case with Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges. The following nominal list of the 13 officials above referred to will show that 3 are Europeans drawing Rs. 2,100 between them, 6 are Eurasians drawing Rs. 2,700, and 5 are Portuguese drawing Rs. 2,050. Most of these men have grown old and grey in the service, and they have had to pass the same qualifying tests in laws, languages, acts, regulations and administrative routine, as is required of the members of the Covenanted Civil Service in India. In addition they have had to work their way up, getting no chances till they had passed all the necessary qualifying tests. Of these 13, two draw Rs. 800 each, one 700, one 650, two 600, three 500, one 400 two 300 and one 200. I have shown their lengths of service against their names, in order to explain how long it has taken them to get to their present posts and salaries :—

H. Ingle, Dy. Collr. and Mgte.,	Carwar	42	years.
W. R. Hamilton,	do. Nagar	19	do.
A. H. Plunkett,	do. Poona	35	do.
J. C. Anding,	do. Belgaum	33	do.
G. W. Richardson,	do. Nasik	37	do.
G. Scott,	do. Ratnagiri	20	do.
H. F. Brayson,	do. Hyderabad	23	do.
H. F. Carvalho, Assist. Comr.,	Poona	22	do.
H. Rozare,	do. Karachi	36	do.
J. P. Lobo, Treasury Officer,	Karachi	22	do.
J. W. S. Dracup, Mamladar,	Gogo, (about)	10	do.
T. [illegible]	[illegible]	23	
L. G. Fernandes, Sub-Judge,	Ratnagiri	15	do.
L. DeSa,	do, Panwell	10	do.

The oldest of these is fifty-eight years of age and draws Rs. 800, while the youngest is about thirty and draws Rs. 150, which will clearly show the very slow rate of promotion and progress among these classes; in fact, they might more correctly be described as the backward classes. From this, our native friends will see that so far as the administrative posts are concerned in the Revenue, Magisterial and Judicial departments, (omitting mere clerk or karkunships) they have no reason to complain, as they stand in the proportion of 163 to 13. On the contrary, it is time now for the Europeans and Eurasians to complain of not big favoured, and of being severely handicapped by rules, regulations, salaries and probations, suitable only to natives, and which natives only put up with. I can foresee that unless some less stringent rules are made, these classes will disappear from the public service, and then woe betide the masses in the mofussil. It is not sufficient for the Public Service Commission to examine educated and agitating natives; they should also, examine the patels and villagers and traders, &c., to see what classes they have most confidence in, and whom they would rather trust their businesses to. The consensus of opinion would be that the masses have no confidence in the integrity of native Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges, and that they would prefer to go to Europeans or Eurasians than be under their own people. The reason is not far to seek. Europeans and Eurasians are more honest, true, straightforward and independent, and they have no *accessible* home ties as are to be found in all Hindoo households in the shape of *Guddees*, *Vajmans* and *Bai Sahebs*.—Yours, &c.,

January 30. SCRAPS.

COUNTRY BRED-HORSES.

MAJOR HUMFREY is devoting himself with a singleness of purpose that deserves success to the improvement of country-bred horses. It is anticipated that, thanks to Major Humfrey's exertions, there will be some good specimens of the country-bred animal at the Ahmedabad Horse Show on the 22nd inst. The gallant Major has succeeded in inducing the committees of several important race meetings to offer special prizes for C.-B. stock. He is at present in correspondence with the honorary secretary of the Mhow Races, and he hopes that there will be one or more races for C.B. horses at next year's meeting. Through the liberality of the native Chiefs and Princes, he is in a position to offer cups to be run for at Mhow or any other meeting, where good entries may be expected. All the cups offered by Chiefs will be given even in cases of a walk-over. Major Humfrey has recently received the following letter from his Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung, through Major Percy Gough, his private secretary, on the subject of the improvement of country-bred horses :—

I am desired by his Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 14th ultimo, and its enclosures, which have had his Excellency's attention.

In reply I am desired to say that the Minister cordially sympathizes with the object you have at heart: and will be glad to give such encouragement, as is in his power, to any measures which are calculated to improve the breed of horses in this part of India.

The prospectus for the Hyderabad meeting being out for the current year, it is too late to make any change in the terms of the races, but his Excellency has instructed me to send a copy of your letter to the honorary secretary, to be laid before the Stewards before the next prospectus is drawn up.

I am also to intimate to the Stewards that his Highness's Government will be glad to see every encouragement that is compatible with sport, given to the production of well-bred horses at the meeting, both from his Highness's Dominions and the Bombay Presidency.

You will observe from the prospectus of the Hyderabad Races, that special encouragement has been given to the production of horses in his Highness's Dominions, by having one race especially in that class, whilst additional allowances are given to ponies bred in these Dominions.

The Minister personally would be glad to see the same advantages given to Bombay-bred horses as to Hyderabad-bred ones, (viz., that they should run in the same class as Arabs), but he thinks that this is a matter which he may safely leave in the hands of the Stewards, after giving the general expression of his opinions as stated above.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday containing the following notification in regard to the arrangements made by the Government for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress will be commemorated on the 16th February.

2. His Excellency the Governor will be present at the Town Hall at half-past 8 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving addresses from public bodies for transmission to her Most Gracious Majesty.

3. His Excellency in Council invites the presence on this auspicious occasion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Heads of Departments, all gentlemen of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval and Military, not on duty, Barristers and Advocates of the High Court, Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, and

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Right Hon. George Goschen has been invited by the Conservative Committee of St. George's, Hanover Square, to contest the borough in the Liberal Unionist interest, Lord Algernon Percy (Conservative) having expressed his intention of retiring from the representation on the ground of ill-health.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

There was severe rioting at Belfast on Saturday and Sunday. The mob stoned the police and shots were exchanged. The Police charged the rioters before they could be dispersed and fifty arrests were made.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JAN. 31.

Rajkote once again looks gay with the presence of the many Chiefs of Kathiawar who have come on this occasion to pay homage to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The princes assembled last evening in a shamiana erected outside the town, where they accorded a hearty reception to their Royal Highnesses.

The Duke gave a formal reply to his address of welcome, read by the Thakore of Limree.

The Royal party then drove through the illuminated streets to the Residency.

This morning there was a review of troops in the station, consisting of the eight regiments of Native Infantry and a squadron of the 2nd Lancers. As his Highness appeared on the ground with the Staff he was received with a general salute by the troops formed up in line. The Duke rode down the line, after which the troops marched past, the Infantry in column by double companies. Subsequently the Infantry marched past in quarter column, and then doubled past, the Cavalry trotting past. The Cavalry went through the lance exercises with credit.

His Royal Highness was much pleased with the manœuvres and the appearance of the troops, who were commanded by Colonel Ferrows. The Duke this morning inspected the Regimental Hospital and Lines.

Throughout the greater portion of the day, the air was filled with the booming of guns, signifying the visits paid by the Chiefs in succession to his Royal Highness, and the return visits paid by him to them.

In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Rajkumar College, where the Prince students and the Military and Civil Officers had formed a brilliant assemblage.

After Mr. Macnaughten, the Principal of the College, had given a brief history of the origin and growth of the Institution, some of the pupils went through a programme of English recitations in a very creditable manner.

The proceedings concluded with a short speech by the Duke of Connaught, in which he expressed gratification at seeing there so many reigning Chiefs, who had been pupils of the institution. His Royal Highness congratulated the Principal and teachers on the admirable manner in which they trained the young princes, and concluded with a hope that the good work which the College had so well begun, would continue and increase Their Royal Highnesses were decorated with garlands of flowers, and the pupils gave hearty cheers before they left.

A banquet was given to the Royal visitors to-night by the Princes assembled in Rajkote.

The station was illuminated.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 31.

A report from Yen states that the Nebukyee post was attacked by a large gang of rebels on the morning of the 27th January. The rebels were beaten off with loss. There were no casualties on our side, but the garrison was not strong enough to pursue the enemy. The Hyderabad Cavalry, under Lieutenant Wapshare, and the Infantry under Captain Preston, were sent against the rebel headquarters.

General Farrington's column from Shwaybo arrived at Wunthoo on the 26th. The country is quiet, and all is well.

The Limbin Prince's cause is making considerable headway in the Shan States.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 31.

The Limbin Prince, who is in the Shan States, is reported to have gathered a considerable following.

General Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied by his personal Staff, the Buddhist Archbishop, and forty hpoongyees, leaves for Rangoon to-morrow by the Government steamer Sir William Peel.

The following are the chief items in to-day's official bulletin :—

A column returning to Mandalay from Moungton, encountered opposition from Nga Moug's men, upon whom considerable loss was inflicted.

The condition of Wuntho has improved.

On the 12th, Nga Bya, the chief rebel in Upper Chindwin, was attacked and put to flight.

Our post at Auktaung was attacked on the 20th by Chins, who fled at the first volley fired.

Myat Hmon, chief rebel in South Kyoukse, is expected to surrender shortly.

Dacoities are still frequent in Ningyan and Meiktila.

Tok Gyaw was driven from a strong position on the 28th, but he still continues in strength.

The Shan States column reached Taunglebin on the 20th, after taking two strongly stockaded villiages.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

The Public Service Commission commenced taking evidence to-day.

Mr. Duncan, Acting Director of Public Instruction, said that he disapproved of the present Statutory Service, and any arrangement by which newly-made native graduates are appointed to important posts. He would diminish the number of appointments held by Covenanted Civilians, and open appointments thus set free to men of merit and ability in the Uncovenanted. He would not have simultaneous examinations in India, which would be bad politically and educationally. The age for English competition should be raised to 22 or 23, and be open to all. Young men leaving Indian Colleges or High Schools are not so well educated as English youths leaving corresponding English institutions, nor so well fitted to occupy responsible positions. If a large local Service were constituted, admission being open only to merit and ability, it ought to satisfy the aspirations of the natives.

Professor Elliott, a Eurasian, said that the Statutory Service was generally disapproved. The Service should be recruited entirely from men of proved merit and ability in Uncovenanted limits. The age might be raised, and he would insist on a residence in England as a condition for entrance to the Covenanted, which service should be reduced and be essentially an English service, the Uncovenanted being entirely composed of natives of India. The Eurasians, he said, have not been fairly treated.

Mir Shujaat Ali Khan, Acting Head Assistant Collector, and Dr. Macleane, Collector of Anantapur, were also examined.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday evening.

CARDIFF, JAN. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Karrachee, left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Vorwaerts, which left Bombay on the 22nd for Trieste, arrived here to-day.

JAN. 30.

The B.I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. „	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	47

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 30.

10 p.m.	707

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

a.m.	69·8
10 p.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	76·4
4 a.m.	71·9

THE references to the visit to Bombay of the Commander-in-Chief, made by Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley at the conclusion of Saturday's Volunteer parade, appear to have been somewhat misinterpreted. What the Commandant of the Corps did say in dismissing the parade was that as his Royal Highness would be in Bombay next Saturday afternoon, and as it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that if the Commander-in-Chief were in the neighbourhood and of the parade ground he might have a look at them, he (Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley) hoped that the attendance would be as good if not larger than the muster he was addressing.

IT is satisfactory to know, says the *Indian Engineer*, that there is a probability of something being done, at last, to improve the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. We learn that estimates showing the comparative cost of doubling the present narrow gauge line, and of converting it into a road gauge line, have been ordered to be prepared, and that Colonel Pemberton, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, has been deputed to go over the line and issue any general instructions that may be required, regarding the preparation of these estimates. The inconveniences arising out of break of gauge are so considerable, and the delay and expense so much greater than would be the case if the Rajputana Malwa Railway were of the same gauge as the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, that we hope the conversion of the line into a broad gauge will be decided upon in preference to making a double line on the present narrow gauge.

Truth is amused to read in the *World* how Lord Rosebery is "profoundly struck" with the beauties of northern India, while the native Princes are alleged to feel the same sentiment about Lady Rosebery's diamonds. "Edmund's announcement," says Henry," is entirely speculative, as there has not yet been time for letters to arrive from Lord Rosebery with his impressions of his northern tour, and still less for accounts of the Christmas festivities at Bharatpore to reach England. As to the admiration which, according to the tripping Edmund, is expressed for Lady Rosebery's diamonds, it happens that she did not take them to India, so the *World* has made a very bad shot in this case, as in so many others."

THE corvette Euryalus, which will be remembered in India as the flag-ship of Sir William Hewett, was to have been overhauled and refitted at Chatham at an expense of about £55,000; but the Admiralty have decided that she is not worth so large an outlay, and she is not again to be prepared for service at sea. The Euryalus was originally commissioned nearly nine years ago, and she returned to Chatham eighteen months ago. "If she is unfit for further service," *Truth* remarks, "after having been employed for only seven years, it is quite clear that she never can have been worth the enormous sum that was expended on her construction, and it seems to me that the matter calls for a rigorous investigation. It was under the rule of Mr. Ward Hunt and Mr. W. H. Smith that this exceedingly bad bargain was built and sent to sea."

THE *Novoe Vremya* has received intelligence that the trading caravan lately sent into Thibet by the Central Asian Commercial Company Koudrine, which is stated to be the first direct attempt of its kind to introduce Russian goods into that region, has already passed through Kashgar and safely entered the territory of the Dalai Lama. This company proposes to establish permanent agencies in Thibet, as it has just done at Merv and Askabad and in the Persian cities of Kutchan and Meshed. The same company has received from the Bokharan Ameer the gift of a large tract of land on the Amu Daria banks, close to the Chardjui station of the Transcaspian Railway, for the cultivation of cotton.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE ROMANOVSKI, Duke of Leuchuteberg, the latest Russian candidate to the throne of Bulgaria, is the third son of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, and of the Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, and was born on the 29th February, 1852, eight days after the death of his father. In 1879 he married the Princess Theresa of Oldenburg, granddaughter of Catherine, Queen of Wurtemberg, and great-granddaughter of the Emperor Paul. She died in 1883. The new candidate at least possesses the distinction of being an Emperor's grandson, and of being an Imperial Highness by special ukase. Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia is not even distantly connected with any reigning family; and, although some of his ancestors were once Circassian chiefs, his mother had only middle-class blood in her veins. Before her marriage she bore the euphonious name of Tschavtchavadze.

CHINA, says a home paper, has become very wide-awake all at once. Its assertion of suzerainty over Upper Burma came upon us as something of a surprise; but it now appears that this is not the only claim of the kind the British Government will be called upon to recognize. Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan, independent Native States, bound to us by treaty as expressly if less closely than the other independent Native States of India, are to be made to understand that the ancient suzerainty of China (or Tibet), though so long in abeyance, is not yet extinguished. This, we infer, from the intelligence that the Chinese Resident at Lhassa despatched Chinese and Tibetan officials to inquire into the recent disturbances in Bhootan; that their mediation restored order; and that in future the name of the Bhootian nominee for the office of Deb Rajah is to be submitted for the approval of the Resident at Lhassa. Nepaul and Sikkim are on precisely the same footing as Bhootan; so that, practically, the state is an assertion of Delai Lama's supremacy and the Emperor of China's suzerainty over all three.

THE Russian Budget for the year 1887 has been published. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 793,118,046 roubles, and the ordinary expenditure at 829,676,680 roubles, a deficit being thus given of 36,558,634 roubles. There has further to be taken into account an extraordinary expenditure of 48,414,194 roubles for railway and harbour construction, and this sum, together with the deficit, has to be met from extraordinary resources. The statement of the Minister of Finance accompanying the Budget ascribes the deficit to the continuous commercial crises, and the unavoidable reduction of private and public incomes resulting therefrom. The Minister considers it would not be expedient at the present time to seek to balance the revenue and expenditure by increasing the existing, or levying new, taxes, especially as resources are available for covering the deficit. With regard to the extraordinary expenditure which, it is pointed out, is to be devoted exclusively to reproductive investments of capital, the Minister states that only 42,500,000 roubles will have to be raised by a credit operation.

A BERLIN correspondent telegraphs that confirmation has reached Bremen of the death, near the Orange River, of Herr Luderitz, who was the first to give the impulse to German colonization in South-West Africa.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, who is acquainted with the working both of the Indian and of the English army, calls attention to the fact that India supports a larger army than England, and yet expends a considerably smaller sum upon its maintenance. The pay is as high, the pensions are as good, the army is at least as well trained and as well organized. Where does the saving come in? In the establishment corresponding to the War Office and the Horse Guards. A distinguished military officer, of tried administrative capacity, is the War Minister. His colleagues are military men, and co-operate directly with him. Everyone has as much work as he can do, and everyone does it in freedom from interference and in subordination to a single chief. Among the items saved by the Indian, as compared with the English system, is to be noted that of 319 civil clerks at the War Office, costing in the aggregate £115,921. "Persons interested in the reform of our War department," remarks a home paper in quoting the statements of the *Times'* correspondent "should study the Indian system."

THE medical faculty in Paris has this year 108 female students—namely, 83 Russian, 11 English, 7 French, 3 American, 2 Austrian, one Turk, and one Roumanian.

SOME strange sights were witnessed on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at Carpentras, during the execution of a man named Ginous, who had violated and murdered a little girl of eight some months ago. Ginous thought he would be reprieved at the last moment. When his death-warrant was read to him he appeared calm and attended to the ministrations of the chaplain. Before getting into the van which was to take him to the guillotine he smoked a cigarette and drank a glass of rum. An immense crowd had assembled to see him die, and as soon as the knife severed his head from his body the people burst through the ring of troops and rushed to the guillotine, where children were sprinkled with the murderer's blood. This horrible proceeding is believed in the south to be efficacious in preventing children from becoming murderers themselves.

MR. EDWARD MACNAGHTEN, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed one of the Lords of Appeal to sit in the House of Lords. He is a son of Sir Edmund Macnaghten, the second baronet, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Cambridge, taking his M.A. degree in 1855. In that year he became a Fellow of Trinity College. Mr. Macnaghten was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1857, and in the following year he married the daughter of Sir Samuel Martin, Baron of the Exchequer. He was appointed a Q.C. in 1880. At the general election in that year he was returned in the Conservative interest for Antrim. In November 1885, and again in July 1886, he was returned for North Antrim. Mr. Macnaghten has refused the offer of an ordinary Judgeship, and when Lord Salisbury formed the present Administration he was offered but declined the post of Home Secretary.

AT a Cabinet Council held in Paris on Tuesday, Jan. 11, General Boulanger, Minister of War, communicated to his colleagues a telegraphic despatch from Tong-king, reporting the progress of affairs during the first week of the present month. The despatch stated that a numerous rebel force had assembled at Than-Hoa, where they had strongly entrenched themselves. Two unsuccessful attacks had been made on the place by the French, in which their losses amounted to four officers wounded, five European and eight Tongkinese soldiers killed, and fifteen European and twenty-seven Tongkinese soldiers wounded. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry had been immediately despatched to Than-Hoa, under the command of Colonel Brissaud.

DURING the past few months (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) the Chinese authorities in various parts of the empire have issued proclamations to the people calling on them to live at peace with Christian missionaries and converts, and explaining that the Christian religion teaches men to do right, and should therefore be respected. These documents have been published in so many parts of China, that it is probable that every viceroy in the eighteen provinces has received instructions on the subject, and that there is a concerted movement throughout the empire to bring all classes of the population to a knowledge of the dangers of persecuting missionaries and native Christians, and to remove popular delusions respecting the objects and teachings of Christian missionaries.

FATHER MCGLYNN, who was summoned from New York to Rome by the Pope, to explain his advocacy of Mr. Henry George's land theories, has declined to comply with the request of his Holiness.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco announces that the Chinese Foreign Minister has agreed to pay 25,000 dols. as damages to the American missionaries who sufferred losses during the recent Ching-Kiang riots.

TWO misers, one reported to be a millionaire, have been found frozen to death in their home at Philadelphia. Large quantities of money and valuable securities were found in the house, and there was coal in the cellar. They had been dead for three days.

A CASE of considerable importance to landholders recently came before the Calcutta High Court. Messrs. Finucane and Rampini, in their edition of the Bengal Tenancy Act, observed that section 188 of that Act had made a considerable change in the former law. "Under the old law, a co-sharer could collect his share of the rent separately with the consent of his tenant and of his co-sharer, and such an arrangement might be proved either by direct proof or by proof of usage. This can no longer be done." The opinion here expressed seems to have been freely accepted by the subordinate judicial officers, and this has resulted in a very large number of rent suits in every district being dismissed, on the ground that no such suits could now be instituted except by or on behalf of the landlords of a joint property. The Courts have thus set at naught the established practice which has hitherto prevailed, and which has been sanctioned in numerous rulings of the High Court.

A WITNESS named Dinendro Nath Pal, who described himself as "neither a graduate nor an undergraduate," the other day volunteered to come before the Sub-Committee sitting in Calcutta, and in the course of his evidence expounded some doctrines which are sadly at variance with orthodox Bengali views on the subjects to which they relate. This heterodox witness was bold enough to assert that for a Statutory Civilian Rs. 200 would be a very respectable salary to commence with, and that he knew of graduates of the Calcutta University who would be glad to serve for Rs. 50. Then he went on to say that natives, as a rule, took undue advantage of their position whenever they got the chance, and added that, in a case of riot, he would prefer to be tried by an Englishman, because a native Magistrate was, not unusually, influenced by native prejudices. He would like, he said, in conclusion to see all executive appointments filled by Europeans and all judicial ones by natives, while competition, pure and simple, would, in his opinion, be a political blunder. Having observed the published report of this evidence, sundry of the champions of the orthodox party have proceeded to take vengeance on Dinendro Nath Pal, and the consequence is seen in the announcement in a native paper that he was "yesterday burnt in effigy at Bhawanipur."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE large fort which has been in course of erection for several years past at Borstal, near Rochester, is now approaching completion. It will be armed with the heaviest guns, and will form one of a chain of four, decided upon some years ago for the defence of Chatham and the high road to London. Two of the other forts—one between Rochester and Maidstone, and the other between Chatham and Sittingbourne—are now in course of construction. The work is being carried out by convicts.

IT is stated at the War Office that a scheme has just been devised by the military authorities, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, for the formation of a new regular corps for the same purposes as are provided for by the German railway battalions. The corps, it is intended, shall consist of several companies possessing all the plant requisite for laying and maintaining about sixty miles of railway, and the appliances for restoring damaged railways, rolling stock being kept in store ready for issue. It is understood that the men will be enrolled on the army reserve principle by which the Army Postal Corps was formed from the Post Office Volunteers some years back, the men ordinarily remaining in civil life on reserve pay, with the liability of embodiment for service. It is probable, if the idea should be carried out, that the head-quarters of the corps will be at Crewe, and the men be recruited mainly from the railway works there, and in connection with an ordinary Volunteer Engineer Corps, which has long been in contemplation. There are already in existence two volunteer railway companies—one in London and the other in Liverpool—and these would come into the recruiting-field of the new corps.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT NARIAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, JAN. 29.

THE Agricultural Exhibition, for which elaborate preparations had been made, was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner of the Northern Division, in the presence of a large assembly. Among those present were Mr. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture, Mr. A. Bulkeley, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. Spence, Mr. H. R. Bomonjee, Rao Bahadur Becherdas, Mr. Hormusjee Dinshaw, Mr. Dinshaw Jamsetjee, Mr. Moteebhoy Rugunathjee, &c. The exhibition was a great success,—a result for which the executive committee, of which Rao Bahadur Becherdas was honorary secretary, had put forth all their energies and skill in organisation. The honorary secretary, who deserves particular credit for his share of the work, gave an interesting account of the origin, progress, and object of the association, of which the present exhibition was the outcome. He said :—

Nariad, as you are all aware, is a small town relatively to the thickly-inhabited tract of the Charotar, in the middle of which it is situated. Its population consists very largely of agriculturists, whose industry and perseverance in making the best use their experience suggested of the capabilities of the soil on which they were settled, have raised them to a comparatively high degree of prosperity, and have given to Nariad the title of the "Garden of Guzerat." Their aims and efforts have received the generous support and encouragement of many of the officers, who have successively occupied the position of Collector of the Kaira District. Amongst these first and foremost I must name Mr. Sheppard, the present Commissioner of the Northern Division. He first came amongst us as Collector of Kaira, and ever since then he has steadily continued to foster and promote the healthy growth of agricultural industry in this part of Guzerat. His first step in this process of improvement was the suggestion to introduce certain reforms in agricultural methods. The suggestion was taken up and an agricultural committee to carry it into practice was formed, comprising, among others, many of the more prominent agriculturists in this district. This committee has now been in existence for the last nine years, and ever since its birth it has been continuously extending its sphere of usefulness. Its first step was to take up Government land to the extent of about 12 acres in the vicinity of Nariad, and to content itself in the beginning with the development of this estate. The farm has since then been carried on by private enterprise, and Government, with a view to mark their sense of recognition of the committee's labours, have lately remitted the State assessment on the land. The farm is now in a prosperous condition, and the committee retain it solely with the view of carrying on agricultural experiments by which the cultivators of the neighbourhood may ultimately profit. The association also publishes an agricultural pamphlet every month. It has lately opened a grain-store for selling pure and selected seed to the cultivators of the Charotar. The Nariad Agricultural Committee was formed at or about the time that similar associations for the improvement of agriculture were formed in almost all the districts of Guzerat, and while some of these latter have long since died, and some are on the wane, the Nariad Agricultural Committee is still flourishing and gradually rising in importance. This, I am glad to observe, is due to the kind support and sympathy of Mr. Sheppard, who, though removed from the district, has never allowed his interest in the well-being of the committee to flag or wear out.

But I have not yet mentioned the most important work which our Agricultural Committee has performed and still continues to perform. I have already observed that Mr. Sheppard is the father of agricultural advancement and progress in this part of the country. But it was the Horse Show held at Dakore in the year 1887 that first suggested to the committee the idea of holding an agricultural exhibition. Mr. Grant, the then Collector, was consulted, and he at once pointed out that no place was better suited for the holding of such an exhibition than Nariad, and that no body was more fitted for undertaking the work than the agricultural committee at Nariad. It was held on the Committee's farm in the year 1882. It was on a small scale and would compare but poorly with the one about to be opened to-day. But the difficulties which the committee had then to contend against were more serious and formidable than those which it has had to overcome in this year; for the very moment that the rural community came to learn that the committee was getting together different samples of grain, cotton and vegetables, they at once took for granted that the only object which it could have in holding such an exhibition was to prove practically to Government that the rates of assessment on the surrounding lands were capable of enhancement. The idea was, of course, as unreasonable as it was unfounded and absurd; but I believe that there are even at the present day some individuals in the illiterate classes who still persist in cherishing it. The exhibition of 1882 was in spite of these misapprehensions a complete success, and I have alluded to them here whereby to show that the committee has occasionally to encounter difficulties in quarters where they are least to be expected. Encouraged by success and by a due recognition of its labors by a sympathetic Government, the Agricultural Association of Nariad resolved to attempt another exhibition in 1885. This was an exhibition not merely of agricultural produce but of cattle also. It was on a larger scale than its predecessor. Experience had shown that the Committee's Model Farm was an inconvenient spot for such an exhibition, and the latter was accordingly transferred from the Farm to the Railway suburb. The exhibition of 1885 was largely attended by European and native gentlemen; the number of exhibits put up in it was twice as large as before, and the prizes awarded were more numerous and also more valuable. It was far more popular than its predecessor, and during the whole time it lasted the cultivators and other inhabitants of the neighbourhood literally flocked to it in crowds. The exhibition of 1885 was held under the auspices of Mr. Sprey, the then Collector of Kaira, whose official career in this district was marked by the interest and attention which he always paid to matters relating to agriculture. In his report to Government on the exhibition of 1885, he stated that the show of that year was on a larger scale and better attended than the one held in 1882, and held out encouraging prospects for future enterprise, but he thought that biennial shows were sufficient. This opinion was endorsed by Messrs. Ozanne and Sheppard, both of whom have with no small inconvenience to themselves favoured us with their gracious presence to-day. Lastly, the Government itself was not remiss in its recognition of the Committee's services, for in Resolution No. 7302 of 1885, dated 8th September, 1885, they stated as follows :—"His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with much satisfaction the account of the agricultural exhibition held at Nariad in March last. It is gratifying to find that the exertions of the Committee have been attended with so large a measure of success, and it is hoped that so laudable an example of public spirit will be followed in other places. Much credit is due to the honorary secretary, Mr. Becherdas Veharidas, for the zeal shown by him in organizing the exhibition, and for his interesting report, and to the chiefs, officers and other gentlemen who rendered pecuniary and other assistance." It is in pursuance of these suggestions and orders that the present exhibition is being held. Whether it is superior to either or both of the previous exhibitions it will rest with you to determine. It is sufficient for me to say that it is on a more extensive scale than either of its predecessors, and that the number and variety of the exhibits and of the prizes awarded for them are correspondingly greater. Considering that it would be most suitable to hold it in winter and during the harvest season, the committee had from the first resolved to hold it on this day. The plans and the estimates for the exhibition hall and the pendals were accordingly prepared in August last, and the draft prospectus was also got ready about the same time. The latter was then revised by the committee and was sent for approval to Mr. Wilson, the then Collector of Kaira, to Mr. Ozanne, then Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division. The prospectus put before you is thus the combined result of the labors of the committee and the valuable suggestions of these gentlemen, whom I must take this opportunity of publicly thanking on behalf of the association for the trouble they have taken on this occasion. The prospectus was published in November, and the committee has been working ever since then to put the exhibition in the form in which you find it to-day. There is one thing more to which I have to draw your particular attention. You have already been informed that the first exhibition was held on the Committee's Farm with no small inconvenience to its members and the visitors, whilst the second and the present exhibitions have been held on Government land in the vicinity of the Railway suburbs. The successful exhibits which became the property of the committee under the exhibition rules are preserved from year to year, and they are open for inspection at any time to any gentleman who desires to see and examine them. The committee has, however, no place to preserve them in; and so a small building for an agricultural museum is in my humble opinion urgently necessary. Again, the association has at present no convenient site which it may call its own, and so the committee is required to lay out a comparatively large sum every two years on the construction of the exhibition hall and the pendals. Under the circumstances it is in contemplation to ask Government to grant a small plot of ground near the Railway station for an agricultural museum, and for other purposes connected with the exhibition. I cannot conclude this report without an expression of the committee's thanks to his Highness the Maharaja of Baroda and their Highnesses the Nawab Saheb of Junaghar, the Maharaja Saheb of Bhowanger, and the Nawab Saheb of Cambay, for the promptitude and liberality of the assistance they have rendered to the exhibition. The first of them has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000, and the rest a sum of Rs. 500 each towards the exhibition funds. The committee has equally to thank his Highness the Maharaja of Idur, who has with equal liberality contributed the sum of Rs. 100. I must also thank the Local Fund Committees of Kaira, Ahmedabad, Broach and the Panch Mahals, and the Municipal Board of Nariad for the liberal manner in which they have aided the exhibition. But I would be forgetting an important part of my duties if I were to omit to mention here the names of Mr. Spence, the president, and Mr. K. R. Bohmanji, the vice-president of the Exhibition Committee, without whose kind support and sympathy the exhibition could not have been what it is; nor can I omit to mention here the names of Rao Saheb Chandulal Mathuradas, the chairman of the Executive Committee and the honorary secretary to the Nariad Agricultural Association, and of Khan Saheb Dinshaji Jamsetji, mamledar of Nariad, and of Khan Saheb Hormusji Dinshaw and Rao Bahadur Motibhai Raghunathji, members of the Executive Committee, without whose kind support and valuable suggestions the success of the exhibition would in no way have been assured. My acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. Bhulabhai Mathurbhai, Girdhardas Mungaldas, Parshotam Lalubhai, Karanji Haribhai, Makandas Umedbhai and Chaturbhai Bhulabhai for their hearty co-operation and for the assistance which they have rendered to me from time to time. Such in substance is a short account of the exhibition which you are shortly about to witness. Errors there must be and will be in every human undertaking, and so I would request you to disregard them, and to look upon our work, which speaking for myself personally, is simply a labor of love, with indulgence.

Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division, then declared the exhibition open. He said :—

I am sure that you all regret, as I do, the unavoidable absence this day of his Excellency the Governor, who has already identified himself so warmly with all measures of progress and improvement in this Presidency, and who only a few days ago, at Shikarpur, commended these Agricultural exhibitions as being of much benefit and importance to the country. This show is, as you have heard, entirely a private and unaided effort, and as such affords unmistakeable evidence of progress, as well as of the *public spirit* of this town, which has already been evidenced in other directions. Nariad can point to its Agricultural Committee and Farm; to its arrangements for distributing pure seed; to its municipal warehouses (the first, I believe, established in this Presidency); to its Local Bench of Justices; and last but not least to the energy and enterprise exhibited by one of its leading citizens in the improvement of the great and important tobacco industry. In all these interests, I have been, as you are good enough to remind me, so long associated with you that I have great pleasure in being here to-day. It is also a pleasure to me to observe among the exhibitors some other friends of mine, Messrs Bamanji A. Dalal of Rustampura, and Manilal Desai, of Thasra, who have not only put capital into farms, but have brought scientific principles of agriculture to bear on their farming. This is what we desire to see our agricultural education leading to. Gentlemen of the Committee, I congratulate you, first of all, on the well-merited and honourable title lately bestowed by Government on your secretary, Rao Bahadur Becherdas V. Desai. I also congratulate you heartily on this show. Your excellent and tasteful arrangements, your liberal prizes and your energy and public spirit deserve the success which, I feel sure, awaits you. But the afternoon is getting on, and the Judges will wish to be be at work. To them our thanks are due; and with the expression of our hope that their decisions will give universal satisfaction, I declare this exhibition open.

Mr. Sheppard, accompanied by the members of the executive committee and others, then made the tour of the exhibition, which was visited in the course of the afternoon by large crowds of people.

THE NEW INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

THE new buildings for the Indo-British Institution, situated on the Esplanade, opposite the G.I.P. Railway terminus, to the south of the School of Art, were taken possession of on Saturday; and the schools will open in them from to-day. There are at present 50 boys and 40 girls on the school rolls under Mr. Keays, who is acting as head master until Mr. Smith, of the Byculla Schools, who has been permanently appointed, takes charge of the post; and Mrs. Clancey, the head mistress. The new buildings have a frontage of 220 feet and a depth of 410 feet, the superficial area being about 10,000 square yards. The school buildings occupy a position on the west side of the site, at the south-east corner of which a church will be built hereafter. The total cost of the buildings is about Rs. 1,12,728, and of the church about Rs. 30,000. One-half of the cost of the school buildings, namely, Rs. 56,000, has been paid by the school committee, having been raised partly from the sale of the old buildings at Sonapore, and partly from public subscriptions; and an equal amount was contributed by Government from provincial funds. Government granted the site, valued at Rs. 1,20,000, free of cost. The buildings were designed and built by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, A.M.C.E., Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and are in the Domestic Gothic style. There is a main building with two ranges of outhouses attached. The main building forms three sides of a rectangle, of which the side facing west is 172 feet long; and those facing south and north are each about 95 feet long. The building consists of a ground-floor and an upper floor, and is divided into two portions, the one on the south for the boys, and that on the north for the girls. In the middle of the building on the ground floor are quarters for the head master and head mistress, each having a sitting-room, a dining-room, a bedroom, a bath-room, &c. On either side of these quarters are two large class rooms and dining-rooms, with out-offices, bath-rooms, kitchens, and latrines, for the boys on the south, and for the girls on the north side, respectively, with separate staircases for the boys and girls. A portion of the class-room for the boys is at present used for church service until the new church in the compound has been built. There are good verandas on the south, east, and west sides to protect the rooms from sun and rain. Two circular staircases are provided in the west veranda to allow of direct communication between the dormitories and the master's and mistress's quarters. On the upper floor is provided accommodation for about 134 beds, as also clothing rooms for the children and quarters for the matron, as well as a room for the master and mistress. In the south side for the boys there are two small rooms, which will be appropriated hereafter. Over the master's and mistress's rooms on the upper floor are infirmaries for the boys and girls respectively. At the south-east extreme of the building is a committee-room, over which is an elegant tower commanding a good view of the Esplanade. There is ample space for play-grounds both in front and rear of the buildings.

THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The sudden closing of this College is unjust for the following reasons :—

1. That in 7 years the number of students ran to 80 or 90, which I think was not exceeded by the Deccan College in the same time.

2. That there were not enough Professors for all subjects; for in addition to what other Colleges teach, they had a Matriculation class of 80 boys.

3. That the Professors do not deserve to have their pay cut in this summary way.

The fact is, the College committee were too ambitious. To go on increasing the number of classes without an adequate staff is useless. The Elphinstone College has too many students in the Previous class and should be relieved by Provincial Colleges. This is the standard for these Colleges, and the Gujerat College if resuscitated would do well (as it has hitherto done) if it has to prepare only for the Matriculation and Previous examinations.—Yours, &c.,

Z.

JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the fund for the above celebration :—

S. D. Sassoon, Esq.	Rs.	1,000
Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., Tribhowandas and Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Esq.	„	500
Khatow Mackoondjee, Esq.	„	500
	„	2,000
Amount previously acknowledged	„	19,750
Total	„	21,750

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FAULTLESS, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

SPEECHES BY COUNT MOLTKE AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

IMPORTANT speeches bearing upon the peace prospect in Europe were delivered by Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke on Tuesday, Jan. 11, in the German Reichstag in the debate on the Army Bill. The knowledge that the Imperial Chancellor was to speak had excited eager expectation. The House was never so crowded in every part. Prince William was in the Imperial box, surrounded by numerous high officers, and the diplomatic box was also crowded, nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps being present. The sitting was to commence at noon; but considerably before that time the Leipziger-Strasse, near the Reichstag building, was so densely filled with people that all traffic was stopped, nobody being able to reach the House without much difficulty. The first speaker was the Ultramontane Baron Hüfne, the Reporter of the Committee, and he was followed by the National Liberal Dr. Buhl, neither attracting the slighest attention. The rising of Count Moltke was the signal for a general movement, followed by breathless silence. He spoke only a few minutes, but every word of the aged Field-Marshal was clearly heard throughout the whole House. He said :—

Gentlemen, surely there is none amongst us who can be deceived as to the gravity of the time in which we live. All the great European Governments are most earnestly making preparations to meet an uncertain future; on every side the question is asked, "Shall we have war?" Gentlemen, I think that no chief of a State would voluntarily undertake the great responsibility of throwing a firebrand into the tinder which is amassed more or less in all countries. Strong Governments are guarantees of peace; but the passions of the people, the ambition of party leaders, the excitement of public opinion misled both by written and spoken words—these are elements which may become stronger than Governments. We have even seen wars kindled by Stock Exchange interests. If in this political tension any Power is in a position to work for the continuance of peace, it is Germany, which is not directly interested in the questions agitating other Powers—this Germany which has shown since the existence of the Empire that she will attack no neighbour unless that neighbour forces her to do so. But, to be able effectually to carry on this difficult, perhaps thankless, task of mediation, Germany must be strong and well prepared for war, so that if, against our will, we should be dragged into war, we shall have the means for carrying it on. But if the demand of the Government be rejected, I believe we shall most certainly have war.

Count Moltke added that grants for a short time for one or three years, were useless, for the basis of all efficacious military organization rested on its duration and stability, the new cadres becoming effective only after the lapse of years, and he concluded by an appeal to the patriotism of the deputies to grant what the Government demanded. Several other speakers followed, but they attracted very little attention.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON GERMANY'S PEACE POLICY.

expression about the "bones of the Pomeranian Grenadier." It is no war question for us, and we shall follow nobody who would lead us into war with Russia about it. The friendship of Russia is far more important for us than that of Bulgaria, or of all the Philo-Bulgarians we have here at home. I can tell you that the hope of reuniting the three empires, which I first conceived when the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin in 1872 had been brought about, has so far been realized that the probability of war with Austria or Russia is very remote, as no direct reasons exist to end in anger our peace with these two Powers. The difficulty of our position is not to keep peace with Austria and Russia, but to maintain peace between Russia and Austria. This is much more difficult, because there are competing and conflicting interests between them. Hence it is our task to larval this difficulty, and to urge peace on these two cabinets, in spite of journalistic and parliamentary irritations. Of course, in so doing, we run the danger of being called Russian in Austria, and especially in Hungary, while in Russia we are called Austrian. But we must submit to this, if by such means we succeed in maintaining our own peace and that of Europe.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Not less sincere and assiduous had been their endeavours to bring about a reconciliation with France after the French war. Whether those efforts were quite as successful as those in the East Prince Bismarck said he did not know. He had no reason to speak of all the European Powers. "I do not speak at all of Italy or England, because there is no reason why we should not mutually entertain—we for them and they for us—the most kindly feeling."

Between us and France the reconciliation is difficult, because of the long historical controversy in regard to the boundary between us, which has been in dispute ever since France became a homogeneous nation and a single kingdom within definite limits. We have done everything we could to induce France to let bygones be bygones. We have supported France in everything except the single matter of getting a larger slice of the Rhine Provinces. We have no more reason for attacking France than we have an intention of doing so. The idea of commencing war now because at a latter day the prospects might not be so good for us has never entered my mind. In 1867 I was opposed to pushing the Luxembourg question into a war; and, although in 1870 we were more successful than we could have been three years before, I was against going to war, because Louis Napoleon might have died, in which case all the calamities of that campaign would have been avoided. If the French were to remain at peace with us until we attacked them, then peace would be assured for ever. What should we want of France? More land, forsooth! I must honestly say that in 1871 I was for the linguistic frontier and against the taking of Metz; but I was overruled by the military authorities, who argued that in the next war this fortress would be equal to 100,000 men, and I then gave in. And now, gentlemen, you are confronted again with the same question, whether in the event of war with France within the next seven years you wish to be weaker by another 100,000 men or not. For this number of extra men would be made soldiers in about seven years by an annual recruiting levy of 16,000, and it would be all the same whether you said to the French, "Do be quiet, and we will give you Metz," or you refused the reinforcements which we demand of you. Meanwhile those in France who wish to fight with us aim at keeping up "le feu sacre de la revanche." Their tax was thus defined by Gambetta: "Ne parlez jamais de la guerre, mais pensez-y toujours;" and that is still the nature of the situation in France. There they only speak of their fear of being attacked by Germany. But this apprehension is unreal, and whoever expresses it in France knows that he is uttering an untruth. We shall not assail France. Nevertheless this perpetual fanning of the "feu sacret seems to me in the highest degree perilous. I have the fullest confidence in the peaceful disposition of the present French Ministers. MM. Goblet and Flourens that do not desire war; they desire to live peacefully with us, as MM. de Freycinet and Ferry did. All this gentlemen are friendly as long as they are at the helm; and if their rule could be guaranteed for any length of time I should advise you to save the money demanded by this Bill, and which we may want at a later period. But as circumstances are, this confidence in the disposition of the Ministers of France, and in the feelings towards us of the majority of Frenchmen, cannot lull me into security so as to lead me to say we have no longer any occasion to fear a war with France. My conviction is that such a war is to be feared, by way of an attack upon us by France; when I do not know is whether it will come in ten days or ten years. That does not depend upon me, but upon the duration of the Government which is at this moment at the helm of the French Republic. When the last De Freycinet Cabinet fell, who had any idea of such an event twenty-four hours beforehand? I had not, and who here knows who may be French Premier a week or a fortnight hence? We only know how great is the confusion of French Parliamentary parties. A less pacific Ministry was quite possible, and is possible any day. No peaceful assurances can satisfy us in this respect.

No French Ministry had as yet dared openly to declare that it completely renounced its claims on Strasburg and Alsace-Lorraine, because it knew that it would at once be overthrown. The possibility of a French attack, which to-day was not imminent, would recur as soon as France thought she was stronger than Germany, either by alliances or by being better armed, and they must be prepared for such contingencies. It would not do to under-estimate the strength of France. "France," said Prince Bismarck, "is a great and powerful country, as powerful as we. France has a warlike people, and a brave people, and at all times has possessed skilful generals. It is an accident that the French have succumbed to us. You underestimate the French in a most mistaken way, and it would be vanity to say that France might at once be regarded as beaten if she were opposed to us." Referring to the chances of Germany being defeated by France, the Chancellor averred that this was quite possible now that France had doubled her army and tripled her reserves, and always granted what the Government wanted in the shape of military outlay. Prince Bismarck then depicted the results to Germany of her defeat by France, and went on to set forth the terrible responsibility that would be incurred by the Reichstag in rejecting a measure calculated to avert the dangers and horrors referred to.

Rising later to rectify an omission into which, as he explained, the plenitude of his matter had betrayed him, Prince Bismarck said:—

I have not made the contingencies in which we have to expect an attack from France so clear as I intended. I mentioned only the case that a French Government might be called to the helm convinced of being so far superior to us in preparations and strength as to be sure of victory—as convinced, at least, as the French army was in 1870. But I omitted another case in which such certainty of victory is not at all so absolutely necessary, and which I wished to mention—a case which also occupies a pretty wide field in the conjectures that we must make if we wish to be prepared for all. I mean the case which actually happened under Napoleon III.—that enterprises abroad were to serve as a safety-valve for internal affair. This would be possible, especially if a Government of military propensities should be called to the helm in France. I will not even say a military dictatorship, but a Government which should say:—"We do not know whether, if we attend to home questions only, we shall be able to hold our ground; but if we succeed in kindling a popular war we have always the chance of winning. If conquered, it is no worse than if we are compelled to resign at once; and then we have at least the whole great buoyant power of French patriotism which sometimes takes the part even of a beaten Government, and which is kindled when France is at war." If Napoleon III. not compelled in any away from abroad, undertook the campaign of 1870 against us—a great and difficult war, which cost him his throne simply because he believed that it would strengthen his Government at home, why should not General Boulanger, for instance, if he came to the helm, attempt to do the same? I should not even call it a crime in him, I should not accuse him of following personal instincts. I should always assume what I presuppose of every French officer, and also, of course, of every German officer, that he believed himself to be serving his Fatherland better so than if he did not do so. I should not blame him personally. But that cannot keep us from preparing ourselves also for the contingency of France, not believing herself stronger than we, but yet turning to account the chance of a Government's ability to hold in ground by war, when it could not do so by peace. Napoleon did that—why should not his successors? If we think a military dictatorship possible in France, and it has existed often, why should it not be so?

Referring to the dissolution of the Reichstag, threatened if the Army Bill is rejected, Prince Bismarck said:—

We are in general much too anxious in regard to dissolutions. In England they dissolve a Parliament every Thursday, if they expect to be able to come to an understanding with its successor more easily. I have not got to that, however. I reckon on common work, not on party influence.

Prince Bismarck spoke again in the debate on Wednesday, and enforced his views as to the necessity for passing the Bill in view of the possibility of war with France.

Prince Bismarck again spoke on the German Army Bill in the Reichstag on Jan. 13. Answering the suggestion that Germany should use its soldiers to bar Russia's road to Constantinople, he said that to do so might be in England's interest, but the task of Germany was to maintain peace and to act as mediator between the two Powers, who were both their friends. If Russia attacked Germany, they would defend themselves to the last dregs of their blood; but neither Power had any cause to attack the other. The Imperial Chancellor concluded by declaring that the Government must adhere to the period of seven years for which the increase in the army was demanded. A motion to close the debate was agreed to, and the division will take place to-day.

The Reichstag met at one o'clock on Friday afternoon, Jan. 14, when the vote was taken upon the motion of Dr. von Stauffenberg, a member of the new German Liberal Party, in favour of the effective demanded by the Government for a period of three years. The result was 186 ayes and 154 noes, the amendment being thus adopted by a majority of 32 votes. The Conservatives, the members of the Imperial Party, and the National Liberals voted in the minority; while the Socialists, most of the Alsatian members, and Herr Johnnsen, a Dane, abstained from voting. After the announcement of the vote Prince Bismarck read an Imperial Message dissolving the Reichstag.

An Imperial decree issued in the afternoon fixed February 21 as the date for the General Elections to the Reichstag.

A telegram from Paris says:—Prince Bismarck's speech is the great topic discussed in every café and salon throughout the country. All the papers devote long leaders to it, and the unanimity with which they profess to consider the speech highly pacific and satisfactory is evidently the result of a *mot dordre*. This pacific current does not prevail in military quarters.

M. Floquet, on assuming the presidency of the French Chamber on Jan. 17, adjured the Republican deputies to be united, and said that, in making sacrifices to strengthen the army, they were only determined to insure for France the respect of all. General Boulanger intends, a Paris correspondent says, to ask the Chambers for a large grant of money to provide new weapons for the French army, and to improve the defences of the country.

The following table, copied from the *Daily News*, shows, first, the number of men held in permanent readiness for war; and, second, the number of men that could be called under the colours in case of need. The second column of figures includes, it should be added, only trained soldiers, and does not take account of those reserves which could be provided by a *levée en masse*.

	Peace.	War.
Germany	442,824	1,425,027
France	469,067	1,392,550
Russia	612,096	2,782,068
Austria	276,496	1,043,880
Italy	538,317	2,330,980
Turkey	336,319	1,093,220
Great Britain	141,284	339,517
Spain	89,808	732,679
Roumania	16,533	204,000
Greece	32,416	180,000
Sweden and Norway	36,700	190,488
Holland	65,668	180,359
Belgium	44,610	165,664
Portugal	32,005	125,057
Servia	13,213	134,415
Bulgaria	28,963	115,220
Denmark	36,469	50,481
	3,194,176	13,488,276

The figures set down as showing the war strength of Great Britain do not include the yeomanry and volunteers, 268,443 men, nor the British and native forces in India, about 200,000 men. With these there would be 816,960; but, of course, the greater part of the number would not be available save in the case of invasion.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

THE Bulgarian deputation have told a correspondent that they are deeply sensible of the sympathy shown to them in England. They were unofficially received on Sunday morning, Jan. 9, by M. Flourens, the French Foreign Minister. A semi-official account of the interview says:—

M. Grekoff said that the Bulgarian Regency was perfectly aware of its situation, and also of that of Europe, and was disposed, in the energy forced on it, to make every concession compatible with the internal independence of Bulgaria. But it did not believe that the candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia could be accepted, because it would not secure for the country either that stability which it required or the liberty to which it had a right. M. Flourens told the Bulgarian delegates that he had received them in a private capacity, as he could not in any degree recognize that they had received a regular mandate. Bulgaria had certainly internal independence, but as regarded international relations she was dependent on the Porte, which alone had a right to speak in her name. France had too much respect for treaties, and was too desirous of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, to deviate from this rule. However, in a private capacity he had been very willing to receive Messrs. Stoiloff, Grekoff, and Kaltcheff, and to hear them. He sincerely sympathized with them in what was painful in the situation of their country, but he believed the best means of escaping from the difficulties which had just been pointed out to him would be to take into serious account the feelings of Russia, to whom Bulgaria owed her existence, and even to make some concessions in that direction. He had otherwise no explanation to make as to any candidature. The time had not come, but perhaps it was to be regretted that the candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia had been positively rejected by the Regency. Besides, whatever sympathy Bulgaria deserved, France must specially cling to the general interest of Europe, which was peace; and on this ground she could only recommend the quickest and safest means of arriving at a solution. The delegates replied that the Bulgarian Government also desired the peace of Europe, and for this reason it had abandoned the candidature of Prince Alexander, whose success would have led to war. But besides Prince Alexander, and the Prince of Mingrelia, could no other arrangements be found, and could not the disinterested Powers aid in finding them? M. Flourens replied that no Power had a right to do this except the Porte. France had no special mission in the question. She could only encourage the solutions best suited for acceptance by those principally interested. Her only object was the maintenance of peace.

The Delegate were received on Monday, Jan. 10, by Jules Ferry. A correspondent says:—

Their reception was not of a nature to encourage them to return to the Quai d'Orsay. In the afternoon the deputation was received by M. Goblet in a private capacity. The Premier informed the delegates that he had nothing to add to the declarations already made by M. Flourens. France sympathized with the freedom of nations, but she must above all concern herself with her own interests. She had no private interest to warrant her intervention in Bulgarian affairs. France, continued the Premier, could not forget the ties binding the Bulgarians to the Powers with whom she maintained friendly relations. She could not but wish for a prompt and favourable solution of a situation which at present was a cause of trouble and anxiety to the whole of Europe. The interview, which was marked by great courtesy, lasted only few minutes.

In a circular note to the Powers, replying to the recent note addressed by M. de Giers to the Powers on the Bulgarian question, the Bulgarian Government meets the charges made against it, the principal of which is that it had not followed Russia's advice to adopt a more moderate course and to form a coalition Government, but had instead introduced a more Radical element in order to maintain itself in power. The Bulgarian circular reminds the Powers of the circumstances which obliged the regents to accept power and of their convictions that that power would shortly be handed to a new Sovereign elected in conformity with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. At that time General Kaulbars gave to the Government advice, which was followed on several points, even to the extent of releasing the imprisoned conspirators. But the recommendation to postpone the meeting of the Sobranje could not be entertained, as it was contrary to the laws of the country and would have given rise to disturbance and agitation, which General Kaulbars himself encouraged by calumniating the Government either in public speeches or flying sheets. Then Russian subjects, encouraged by the example of their chief, tried to provoke trouble in different districts, and it was certainly the right and the duty of the Government to repress such movements. The Bulgarian note proceeds to point out the incorrectness of the assertion made by M. de Giers, that one of the first recommendations given by General Kaulbars was that a coalition Ministry should be formed. It shows that it was on the Government's own initiative that such proposals were made to M. Zankoff, who, after consulting General Kaulbars, declined them. It proves this by reference to telegrams exchanged between M. Stambouloff and the person negotiating with M. Zankoff on the subject, and also points out that the whole Opposition was bitterly disappointed by the decision of M. Zankoff, whose advice, that they should withdraw from the Sobranje, was not followed. In conclusion, the Bulgarian circular says it has been thought necessary to make the above explanations in order to correct the statements put forward in the Russian circular, and finally appeals to the powers in the hope that they will take into account the wishes of the Bulgarians, who, although they desire to remain in peace, are firmly decided to defend their rights to autonomy.

It is reported in Vienna that Russia is now disposed to abandon the candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia, and Prince George of Leuchtenberg is mentioned as the new candidate. He is the third son and the fifth child of the late Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and of the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolievna, eldest daughter of the Czar Nicholas.

THE DEATH OF LORD IDDESLEIGH.

LORD IDDESLEIGH died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 12, while on a visit to Lord Salisbury at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street. The sad event cast a gloom over political and official circles, and profound regret has everywhere been expressed at the death of the distinguished statesman. The Queen has telegraphed her condolence with Lady Iddesleigh; and Mrs. Gladstone has expressed the regret of the ex-Premier and herself at the end news.

Lord Iddesleigh, who had been spending a few days at his country seat, Pynes, near Exter, went to town on Tuesday, Jan. 11, for a double reason—first to make final arrangements with Lord Salisbury with respect to the transfer of the seals of the Foreign Secretaryship, and, secondly, to attend the Mansion House meeting in support of the Imperial Institute. Lord Fortescue's daughter, Lady Susan, had been on a visit to Pynes from Saturday till Monday, and, hearing that Lord Iddesleigh was coming to London, prevailed upon him to go to Belgrave-square, as she knew his own town-house was under repair, and therefore could not be very comfortable. The late Earl accordingly arrived at Lord Fortescue's on Tuesday afternoon. After dinner he had a short stay with the family in the drawing-room, he begged to be allowed to retire, that he might examine and dispose of the contents of several despatch-boxes brought to him from the Foreign Office. He went to his room, and by the side of a comfortable fire set to work. His labours did not necessitate a late sitting; for, to the inquiries of his host on Wednesday morning, he replied that he had not sat up long, and had had a good night's rest. When sitting down to breakfast he remarked, with evident satisfaction, "I shall leave no arrears, which is more than every one can say who resigns office." More despatches meanwhile arrived, and again, with the conscientious laboriousness that as ever characterised him, he, after breakfast, applied himself again to business. This done, he descended to the study, and, thanking Lord Fortescue for his hospitality, said that, as he was engaged to dine at his son's house that evening he would sleep there. Lord Fortescue says that no one who saw Lord Iddesleigh on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning noticed anything in his appearance to excite uneasiness. Shortly after two o'clock Lord Iddesleigh arrived at the Foreign Office to transact some routine business. He was met there by his private secretaries, the Honourable Eric Barrington and Mr. Arthur Saumarez, and subsequently, just before leaving, he saw Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with whom he had an animated conversation lasting several minutes. In the course of this conversation Lord Iddesleigh spoke freely about his retirement from office, and assured Sir James Fergusson that there was no estrangement between Lord Salisbury and himself, and that he hoped still to be able to render service to the Conservative party. He had an appointment with Mr. H. M. Stanley with reference to the Emin Bey Relief Expedition, and as time was pressing and as he had to speak at the Mansion House about the Imperial Institute, he asked Sir James Fergusson to see Mr. Stanley and make an appointment for him at six o'clock. There was nothing whatever to indicate that his lordship was not in his usual health, and, indeed, Sir James Fergusson observed that he was in exceptionally good spirits. While at the Foreign Office Lord Iddesleigh, who had an appointment with the Prime Minister for a quarter to three o'clock, was informed that Lord Salisbury had arrived and was waiting to receive him. He then took leave of the Under-Secretary and walked across to Downing-street. Probably the change in the warm atmosphere of the Foreign Office, where the temperature is always kept up to about sixty degrees, to the cold air outside had an immediate effect upon Lord Iddesleigh, for the attendant at Downing-street who opened the door for him noticed that he looked ill. He was shown upstairs into the ante-room which adjoins the room in which the Prime Minister works, and he stood for a moment while the usher, Mr. Foote, went in to announce him. Lord Salisbury gave instructions that his lordship was to be shown in at once; but when Mr. Foote returned to deliver this message he found Lord Iddesleigh sitting on a chair and gasping for breath. Mr. Foote at once asked him whether he was ill, and, getting no answer, said, "Lord Salisbury wishes to see you; but shall I get any help?" Lord Iddesleigh replied, "I will see Lord Salisbury in a minute," and then fell back in the arms of Mr. Henry Manners, Lord Salisbury's private secretary, who had hastened into the room at the first alarm. Mr. Manners helped the noble lord to a sofa, and at once sent for Mr. Langston and Dr. Hebbert, as well as for Dr. Mortimer Granville, who usually attended his Lordship in London. The medical gentlemen were speedily in attendance and applied the usual remedies, but without avail, and Lord Iddesleigh breathed his last at ten minutes past three. Lord Salisbury, who had followed Mr. Manners into the room, remained while the doctors administered the restoratives, but Lord Iddesleigh never recovered consciousness. It is needless to add that the Prime Minister was profoundly affected by the painful event. The sad intelligence was at once communicated to the Honourable H. S. Northcote, Lord Iddesleigh's second son, who arrived at Downing-street at half-past three; and, having sanctioned the necessary arrangements, left by the five o'clock train from Waterloo, to break the news to Lady Iddesleigh at Pynes.

The news of Lord Iddesleigh's death spread to the various public offices and political clubs with great rapidity, the feeling everywhere being one of the profoundest regret. At the Carlton the excitement was almost unprecedented. The attendance, which had been small in the morning, rapidly increased, and during the evening more members arrived than had been seen since Parliament was prorogued. The news, too, caused a profound sensation throughout the country, and the newspapers of every shade of opinion joined in expressions of the deepest regret. Lord Salisbury was utterly prostrated by the sudden death of his colleague.

Lady Iddesleigh, accompanied by Lord St. Cyres and the Reverend John Northcote, left Pynes, Exeter, late on Wednesday night, and travelled by the night mail to London. Lady Iddesleigh appeared sadly stricken down by her bereavement. The Queen telegraphed from Osborne on Thursday morning to inquire how Lady Iddesleigh has borne her grief, and in what state her ladyship was. A reply was immediately despatched by Dr. Mortimer Granville, who had seen the Countess, to the effect that she was as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil came up to London on Thursday afternoon from Hatfield, to call and offer their condolences to Lady Iddesleigh.

Though the shock to Lord Iddesleigh's friends and colleagues was extreme, they have not been without warning that something of the kind might happen. For some it has been evident that walking uphill or upstairs greatly exhausted his strength. Not long ago, after walking upstairs to his room at the Foreign Office, he was found lying in a fainting state on a sofa. Only last week, while attending Quarter Sessions at Exeter, he fainted away and greatly alarmed his fellow-magistrates. On this occasion, however, the faintness was of short duration and seemed to pass away completely. Dr. Mortimer Granville of Hanover-square, who had been summoned to attend Lord Iddesleigh, has furnished the following details:—"I was consulted about a year ago by Lord Iddesleigh for a nervous affection of the arm. Close observers of his lordship would have noticed that in addressing audiences he had a peculiar way of shaking his hand, and this arose from the nervous affection referred to. In the course of my examination of his lordship, I discovered symptoms which showed that he had probably had for many years previously valvular disease of the heart, which rendered the duration of his life uncertain without placing it within immediate peril. It was a form of disease which gave no occasion for alarm, and the prospect of life depended very much upon the state of his general health. As to whether the holding of responsible offices was likely prejudicially to affect his health I may state that when the question arose respecting his taking office his lordship consulted me, and I advised him it was very desirable he should do so, because the effect on his mind would react on his body, and would serve as a stimulant in improving his general health. That opinion was justified by the event; for Lord Iddesleigh was in far better health during the last few months than he had been for a considerable time previously. I examined his heart on a recent occasion, and the state of that organ was greatly better than it was a year ago. Up to the time of his leaving London for Exeter a few weeks ago, although he had been hard at work during the recess, he was in very fair health; his appetite was good and his strength was well maintained. The fact was that he was interested in his duties at the Foreign Office, for which he was pre-eminently qualified, and the pleasure which his work gave him acted beneficially on his general health. There can be no doubt, however, that the events of the last few weeks acted prejudicially on him through his nervous system, and that his death was immediately due to the mental excitement and worry consequent on the crisis. There will probably be no inquest. It is really unnecessary. The cause of death, as certified by me, was post-cardiac disease, and syncope. I was summoned to attend his lordship at a quarter past three, and on my arrival he was quite dead. It is important to notice that the noble Earl had not seen the Marquess of Salisbury, and therefore had not suffered from the excitement of an interview. He was waiting in an ante-room to see Lord Salisbury, and while so waiting was taken with faintness."

DEATH SENTENCE ON AN ANARCHIST.

An Anarchist named Clément Duval was sentenced to death at Paris on Wednesday, Jan. 12, for stabbing a detective who was attempting to arrest him for the burglary at Mdme. Lamerre's house, Rue Moncean, last October. The house, which had imprudently been left empty by its owners on their going into the country for the season, was plundered and set on fire. Duval admitted the burglary, but alleged that a confederate had taken the chief part in it. He impudently justified the act, declaring that the proceeds were to be spent in the Anarchist propaganda. He had previously been convicted of larceny and had deserted his wife. He attempted an elaborate justification of the burglary, and, on being stopped by the judge, exclaimed that he would devote the stolen money to blowing up the court. He became so wild that at length he had to be removed; on which his wife and other sympathisers raised cheers for anarchy and the social revolution. The wife and five others were taken into custody. Duval was brought back to receive sentence, and the other Anarchists, cowed by the arrests, remained silent. Such an uproarious scene has seldom been witnessed in a court of justice.

SIR W. WHITE AND THE SELAMLIK.

SIR W. WHITE, at the invitation of the Sultan, assisted on the 7th ult. at the Selamlik, which took place at the Hamidja Mosque, close to the gates of Yildis Kiosk. The ceremony was of unusual length. At the close of the religious part of the programme, the Sultan invited Sir William to be present at the defile of nearly the whole Constantinople garrison. The march-past being concluded, Abdul Hamid sent his aide-de-camp to Sir William to intimate his desire to receive the British Ambassador in a private audience. Sir William, accompanied by Sir Alfred Sandison, was at once conducted to the presence of the Sultan, who, attended by Munir Pasha, received his distinguished guest with marked affability. Sir W. White informed the Sultan that he had received the letters recalling Sir Edward Thornton, as also his own letters of credence definitely appointing him the Queen's Ambassador to his Majesty's Court and Government. Abdul Hamid tendered his congratulations and expressed the great pleasure he felt personally at the decision of the British Government to confirm Sir William permanently in the post he now fills. The Sultan requested the Ambassador to convey Queen Victoria his warmest congratulations on the occasion of the new year. The audience lasted some two hours, and (according to the *Standard's* correspondent) matters of far greater importance from a political point of view were touched upon. The Sultan took advantage of the opportunity to afford some explanations to the British Government, through Sir William, as to his direct intentions in respect to the rumoured Russo-Turkish alliance. The British Ambassador pointed out the distrust with which the British Government viewed the present pro-Russian policy of the Porte, and virtually repeated the language which he has lately held to the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister. Egyptian affairs also formed one of the subjects of conversation. In Turkish official circles it is now looked upon as virtually settled that Sir D. L. Wolff will call at Constantinople on his way back to Egypt, in order to take up the threads of negotiations regarding the affairs of that country.

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT.

THE contemplated reduction of the British army of occupation in Egypt has commenced by the departure of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, numbering 715 officers and men, who are now on their way to India. The principal reductions will, however, begin next month, and terminate in March. The forces to be withdrawn are the following:—Artillery: B Brigade F Battery Royal Horse Artillery, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, under orders for home; and No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, under orders for Malta. The total artillery reduction will therefore consist of 471 officers and men, leaving in Egypt only No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division and No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division. Royal Engineers: 108 men of the 11th Company are to return home, leaving in Egypt the 24th Field Company and the 4th Section of the Telegraph Battalion. Infantry: The 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, 877 officers and men, will leave next month. The 1st Battalion Shropshire Regiment, 624 officers and men, will go to Malta, and the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 819 officers and men, will return home in March. Thus, including the Durham Light Infantry, who have left, the total reductions by the end of March will amount to 3,035 infantry, 471 artillery, and 108 engineers; altogether 3,614 officers and men from the British force of 5,610 stationed in Egypt on the 1st of December last. The British force of 5,000 remaining in Egypt will consist of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, besides artillery and engineers already mentioned.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 14.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 14th January, 1887.

Royal Engrs,—Col H Schaw has retired upon pay, with an annuity and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col and Col G S Hill (late Bengal) has been placed upon the Ind Supy List, on completion of five years' service as a Regl Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Col:—W E Peck, vice Col R M Smith, placed upon the half-pay list; E Stephens, vice Col Sir C W Wilson, KCB, KCMG, placed upon the half-pay list; C J Russell vice Col D O Walker, placed upon half-pay List, H Bantley, vice Col H Leacock, placed upon half-pay, A Featherstonhaugh, vice Col F Hime, placed upon half-pay.

Memorandum—Lieut-Col J M Morgan, half-pay, Royal Engrs, retires upon retired pay.

INDIA OFFICE, 14th January, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Ind Mil Forces made by the Govts in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt W H C Wyllie, CIE, Capt A W Jamieson.

To be Capt.—Lieut A Mansfield.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col D H Robertson, Major A McCrae Bruce.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surg.—Surg-Major J H Condon, MD.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major G Lecky.

To be Major.—Capt S E Rolland.

To be Captain.—Lieut J G Downing.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major H R Hope.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major A Chaplin.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt H A Vincent.

To be Capts.—Lieut C E Peirce, Lieut J W Gordon.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surg.—Surg-Major E Sexton, MD.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Col.—Lieut-Col C A Moore, Bo Cavy.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 14.)

ADMIRALTY, 10th January, 1887.

The undermentioned Engrs have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet:—T New, F J Moore, dated 3rd January 1887.

Royal Naval Artillery Volrs—Liverpool Brigade The Honble L E Stanhope to be Hony Lieut, dated 11th Jany, 1887.

Royal Marine Artillery—Major and Col F A Ogle to be Lieut-Col, vice Heaslop, retired; dated 3 1st Dec, 1886.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE SERVICES—AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J B O'Conor, B.	Mr H St A Goodrick, M.
Mr A Bewley, B.	Maj C W Walker, MSC.
Maj-Gen H A Brownlow, R Eng	Col C S Sturt, Bo Inf.
Mr W Beaumont, M.	Brig-Surg J Cruickshank, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F F Handley, BCS, 8 mo.	Mr F W Peterson, Bo, 7 mo.
Mr J S R Innes, B 6 mo.	Col G S Stevens, Bo SC, 3 mo.
Mr C W Palmer, B 6 mo.	Lt-Col J Withers, Bo SC, 3 mo.
Mr G T. StA Nixon, B, 2 mo.	Surg-Maj R Bousteed, MD, Bo, 3 mo.
Maj J R McCullagh, RB Eng, 6 mo.	
Surg-Maj J M Fleming, MD, B, 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E J Martin, B.	Lt F J B Campbell, BSC.
Mr W McDonall, B.	Con S Darrell, B.
Maj C R Macgregor, BSC.	Mr J M Span, M.
Maj C H P Christie, RB Eng.	Lt F B Deane, MSC.
Capt H Finnis, RB Eng.	Col W H Ross, Bo SC, Surg E W Young, Bo.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and others—Chalk, W. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

To vary Commissioner's report.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Methibai and others vs. L. N. Banaji and others—Tobin and B., and Ormigie, L. and O.—Part heard

Long Causes.

386-84—Ardesir, H. and D.—Khadizabebee vs. Mariambebee and another—Tyabji and D.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

357-84—Nanu and H.—Framji Rastomji Behlooputel vs. Bai Sonabai and others—Ardesir and H and B. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

551-86—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Mahomed Ismail.

3-87—Wadia and G—Manekshaw Byramshaw Mistry vs Mahomed Seedock Haji Abd Rahman.

16-87—Little, S, F and N—Hirabai vs Karamali Khakeebhoy.

Long Causes.

317-86—T H Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamon vs Vinayek Narayen and another—Little, S., F. and N.—and in person—Part heard.

374-86—Little, S., F. and N—Thackersey Goculdas and others vs. Hurgovandas Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.

391-86—Crawford and R—Moolji Thackersey and others vs. Gunji and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Manchorji Colah vs. Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and R.

301-85—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Haridas Sobharam vs Ardaseer Jamsetji Amaria and others—Wadia and G., Payne, G. and S., and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

345-29051 of 86—Payne, G. and S.—R B Sedgwick and another vs Morarji Goculdas—Pestonji and R. (S C C)

466-85—In person—Ahmed Jewa and another vs. Sullaymahomed Ahmed and others—Hore, C. and B—Part heard.

174-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Goculdas Madhowji and others vs. Canji Jairam and others—Hore, C. and B.

82-86—Tobin and R.—Jwalanath Ratanchand vs Arjoon Velji and others—Hore, C. and B.

405-86—Crawford and B—Raoji Venayekrao Juggonnath Shunkersett vs Luxmibai—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-84—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another—Wadia and G—Part heard.

256-86—In person—Tapidas Manordas and another vs Rackoo Valud Baba Nachan and others.

276-86—Bomonji and H—Sorabji Ruttonji Subedar vs Abdool Hoy Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadoor—Winter and B.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowna Jairas—Nanu and H.

197-86—Winter and B—H W Jones vs Premchund Roychund—Ardesir, H and D.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A TRANS-FRONTIER PATIENT.—A Trans-frontier chief of some importance, the Khan of Dir, has sent his son, Badshah Khad, to Peshawar, for medical treatment. Badshah Khan is a boy of eight, and suffers from some impediment in his speech. It is feared, we understand, that the malady is chronic, and that nothing can be done for the patient. The doctors, however, will do their best; and no doubt the youngster will carry back to his mountain home, kindly recollections of his English friends and well wishers.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of th Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January as compared with that for the 18th January:—

Liabilities.	Jan. 18. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 25. Rs. A. P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	45,56,804 15 0	45,56,804 15 0
Treasury Balances	2,50,58,486 0 2	2,30,73,078 0 3
Other Deposits	2,97,01,510 10 10	3,24,25,267 0 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,53,678 10 0	4,30,504 0 10
Sundries	14,05,703 6 7	13,64,824 4 10
Rs.	6,17,85,969 4 7	6,20,10,188 11 10

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	82,27,080 4 0	78,91,326 5 0
Other authorised Invstmts	52,46,512 0 0	52,32,182 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,03,72,393 12 6	1,05,99,457 14 1
Credits on do.	27,18,795 5 7	72,08,191 11 11
Bills discounted	2,01,31,039 14 11	2,05,76,062 2 10
Balances with other Banks	1,79,69,5 13 11	1,83,643 14 2
Bullion	1,507 1 6	1,75[illegible] 6
Fixed Stock	11,27,026 14 7	11,27,026 15 3
Stamps	5,159 6 3	5,172 10 3
Sundries	3,04,406 7 3	7,26,439 9 10
Cash at Head Office	79,00,923 1

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet, necessitated by the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, is now complete. Mr. Goschen, who claims to be considered a Liberal, replaces the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Salisbury, while retaining the premiership, takes the place of Lord Iddesleigh at the Foreign Office; Mr. Smith becomes leader of the House of Commons as First Lord of the Treasury, and hands over the War Office to Mr. Stanhope, whilst Sir Henry Holland succeeds the latter at the Colonial Office.

Replying to a letter of condolence from the St. Stephen's (Wallingford) Habitation of the Primrose League, Lord Randolph Churchill writes:—

My dear Sir,—I desire to express to you my deep gratification with the communication which you have made to me. The working men of Wallingford have certainly shown themselves to be more generous and more reserved in their political judgment than many Conservative members of Parliament, who have been prompt, not to say precipitate, in pronouncing unqualified condemnation on my recent action. Although, as regards the nature and causes of that action, they are almost entirely without information, I am not without some amount of confidence that, when that action becomes a matter of public personal explanation, the opportunity for which at the present moment is rigorously denied to me, much of the hasty, adverse criticism may be modified. But whether that be so or not I care little. The approval of such persons as I allude to is as worthless an article as their disapproval. I am perfectly and fully conscious of having sought for nothing but the public interest, and I have also a very considerable expectation that before long the public interest will by no means suffer from the increased activity of criticism which Parliament may be tempted to bestow on the proposals of the Executive as regards finance and expenditure.—I am, yours faithfully,

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Goschen, in his address to the electors of the Exchange Division of Liverpool, says that he comes before the electors under exceptional and almost unprecedented circumstances. A Liberal all his life, he has yet felt it to be the duty of men of all parties to close their ranks in face of a common danger. Under the influence of that deep conviction, he had rallied to the Government of Lord Salisbury, and now asks the electors of the division, Conservatives and Liberal Unionists alike, to rally to him. The issue between the Unionists and their opponents is a plain one—the maintenance of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. This issue is as paramount to-day as it was at the general election six months ago. Now, as then, Unionists of all parties see in the proposal to establish a separate Legislature in Ireland, with an Executive responsible to it, not only disaster to both countries, but an abandonment of national duty. Nothing has occurred in the past six months to weaken that conviction, and much has occurred to strengthen it. The majority of Englishmen will be less willing than ever to surrender any portion of the United Kingdom to be governed by the advocates of the "plan of campaign." Thus far the efforts of the Unionists have been triumphant in averting such a catastrophe; but unwearied patience and unflinching courage will be necessary to maintain the victory which has been won. The Separatist party delude themselves with the idea that surrender to sedition in Ireland will secure tranquility in Great Britain and a peaceful era of beneficent legislative activity. Mr. Goschen does not believe it. On the contrary, such surrender would be the first step in a downward course of national disintegration and decay. While yielding to none in his desire to promote the welfare of our Irish fellow-citizens, and to foster in Ireland the growth of industries, and the development of prosperity, which lawless agitation has done so much to check, he utterly repudiates the idea that our popular Government is not competent to maintain the law, and to cope with excesses which, if unchecked, will bring free institutions into disgrace. He appreciates the self-sacrificing spirit in which Lord Salisbury and the Conservative party made their overtures to the Liberal Unionists, and will endeavour to give practical proof of that appreciation by the most loyal service to those with whom he is now called upon to act. In accepting the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's Government, he had the cordial concurrence of Lord Hartington and of the great majority of the Liberal Unionist party. In conclusion, Mr. Goschen once more reminds the electors that the Union is their watchword. He does not conceal from himself that in voting for him some of the electors may be sacrificing life-long habits and traditions. But he asks them to make that sacrifice for the sake of their common cause.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

A GREAT meeting in furtherance of the objects of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, as a national memorial of the jubilee of the Queen's reign, was held in the banqueting-room at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, Jan. 19. The Prince of Wales, under whose direction the meeting was convened, presided, and was supported by Prince Albert Victor and the following members of the organizing committee:—Lord Herschell (chairman), Lord Carnarvon, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Rothschild, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Henry James, Sir Henry T. Holland, Sir John Rose, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Lowthian Bell, Sir Edward Guinness, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Owen T. Burne, Sir Reginald Hanson (Lord Mayor of London), Sir J. Pattison Currie, Sir John Staples, Sir Frederick Abel (organizing secretary), Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., Mr. J. H. Tritton (chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Nevile Lubbock, Mr. A. Waterhouse. Among the others, present were: The Duke of St. Albans; Lords Bristol Ripon, Bradford, Cork, Cawdor, Ducie, Dysart, Granville, Lovelace, Spencer, Verulam, Hampden, De Vesci, Kensington, Maurice Fitzgerald, Rayleigh, and Wantage, Sir Thomas Clark (Lord Provost of Edinburgh), Mr. J. Terry (Lord Mayor of York), Sir Spencer Walpole (Governor of the Isle of Man), Mr. Mundella, Mr. J. C. Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Cooper, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Sir J. E. Millais, the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the Master of the Skinners' Company. The mayors of nearly a hundred country towns were also present, as well as a number of town clerks and chairmen of urban authorities. The meeting was opened by the Prince of Wales, who rose amid great cheering, and said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—you are doubtless aware of the general feeling on the part of the public that some signal proof of the love and loyalty of her Majesty's subjects, throughout her widely extended empire, should be given to the Queen when she celebrates the fiftieth year of her happy reign. In order to afford to the Queen the fullest satisfaction, the proposed memorial should not be merely personal in its character, but should tend to serve the interests of the entire empire and to promote a feeling of unity among the whole of her Majesty's subjects. The desire to find fitting means of drawing our colonies and India into closer bonds with the mother-country—a desire which of late has been clearly expressed—meets, I am sure, with the Queen's warmest sympathy. It occurred to me that the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which presented a most successful display of the material resources of the Colonies and India, might suggest the basis for an institute which should afford a permanent representation of the products and manufactures of the whole of the Queen's dominions. I therefore appointed a committee of eminent men to consider and report to me upon the best means of carrying out this idea. Upon the report of the committee being submitted to me and after giving every clause my full consideration, it so entirely met with my approval that I accepted all its suggestions, and I therefore directed that a copy of that report should be sent to each of you. As I trust you have mastered the suggestions of that report, I do not propose restating them to you in detail; but I would remind you that I propose that the memorial should bear the name of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and that it must find home within its buildings of a character worthy to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen's reign. My proposals also are that the Imperial Institute should be an emblem of the unity of the empire, and should illustrate the resources and capabilities of every section of her Majesty's dominions. By these means every one may become acquainted with the marvellous growth of the Queen's colonial and Indian possessions during her reign, and will be enabled to mark by the opportunities afforded for contrast how steadily these possessions have advanced in manufacturing skill and enterprise step by step with the mother-country. A representative Institute of this kind must necessarily be situated in London; but its organization will, I trust, be such that benefits will be equally conferred upon our provincial communities as well as upon the Colonial and Indian subjects of the Crown. It is my hope that the Institute will form a practical means of communication between our Colonial settlers and those persons at home who may benefit by emigration. Much information used as instruction may beneficially be imparted to those who need guidance in respect to emigration. You are aware that the competition of industry all over the world has become keen, while commerce and manufactures have been profoundly affected by the recent rapid progress of science and the increased facilities of intercommunication offered by steam and the electric telegraph. In consequence of these changes, all nations are using strenuous efforts to produce a trained intelligence among their people. The working classes of this country have not been slow to show their desire for improvement in this direction. They wish to place themselves in a position of intellectual power by using all opportunities offered to them to secure an understanding of the principles as well as of the practice of the work in which they are engaged. No fewer than 16,000,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom have attended the four exhibitions over which I presided, representing Fisheries, Public Health, Inventions, and the Colonies and India; and I assure you I would not have undertaken the labour attending their administration had I not felt a deep conviction that such exhibitions added to the knowledge of the people and stimulated the industries of the country. I have on more than one occasion expressed my own views, founded upon those so often enunciated by my lamented father, that it is of the greatest importance to do everything within our power to advance the knowledge as well as the practical skill of the productive classes of the empire. I therefore commend to you as the leading idea I entertain that the institute should be regarded as a centre for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Queen's dominions. With this view it should be in constant touch, not only with the chief manufacturing districts of this country, but also with all the Colonies and India. Such objects are large in their scope, and must necessarily be so, if this institute is worthily to represent the unity of the empire. To some minds the scheme may not be sufficiently comprehensive, because it does not provide for systematic courses of technical instruction in connection with the collections and libraries of the proposed institute. I would be the last person to undervalue this suggestion. I am well aware that the advantages we have enjoyed in the competition of the world by the possession of fuel, combined with large mineral resources, and by the maritime habits of our people are now becoming of less importance as trained intellect has in other countries been more and more applied to productive industry. But I know that this truth has already penetrated our centres of manufacturing activity, for many of the large towns have founded colleges and schools of science and art to increase the intellectual factor of production. London also has taken important steps in the same direction. The Imperial Institute should be a supplement to, and not a competitor with, other institutions for technical education in science and art both at home and in the Colonies. At the same time I trust that the institute will be able to stimulate and aid local efforts by directing scholarships for the working classes into suitable channels, and by other similar means. Though the institute does not engage in the direct object of systematic education, it may well be the means of promoting it, as its purpose is to extend an exact knowledge of the industrial resources of the empire. It will be a place of study and resort for producers and consumers from the Colonies and India when they visit this country for business or pleasure; and they, as well as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, will find in its collections, libraries, conference and intelligence rooms, the means of extending the commerce and of improving the manufacturing industries of the empire. I trust, too, that Colonial and Indian subjects visiting this country will find some sort of social welcome within the proposed building. This institute will thus be an emblem as well as a practical exponent of the community of interests and the unity of feeling throughout the extended dominions of the Queen. From the close relation in which I stand to the Queen there can be no impropriety in my stating that if her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of her fiftieth year as Sovereign of this great empire to offer her a memorial of their love and loyalty, she would specially value one which would promote the industrial and commercial resources of her dominions in various parts of the world and which would be expressive of that unity and co-operation which her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of her extended empire. My lords and gentlemen, I have invited you to meet on this occasion in order that I may appeal to you to give me your assistance in establishing and in maintaining the Imperial Institute. As you approve of the views I have expressed, I am certain I may rely upon your strenuous co-operations to carry them into effect. I admit that it has not been without anxiety that I resolved to make the propositions I have submitted to you, but confidence and support come to me in the knowledge that I can appeal to you and through you to the whole country to give your aid to a work which I believe will be of lasting benefit to this and future generations.

The following resolutions were then adopted, the speakers being Lord Spencer, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Lord Hampden, the Lord Mayor of York, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne:

This meeting is of opinion that the foundation of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, would—as an emblem of unity of the empire and as an exponent of its industries and commercial resources—be a national memorial fitting and worthy to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign.

That an appeal be made to the subjects of the Queen throughout her Majesty's dominions to give a generous support to the establishment and maintenance of such Imperial Institute.

That the best thanks of this meeting be expressed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for his exertions in framing and presenting the scheme of an Imperial Institute, which in the opinion of this meeting will, if established, confer great and important benefits on the subjects of the Queen.

The Lord Mayor of London subsequently presided over a meeting at the Mansion House to support the scheme for an Imperial Institute. The meeting was addressed by Earl Granville, Mr. Plunkett, M.P., Mr. Goschen, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Lord Rothschild, the Marquis of Lorne, Professor Huxley, Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Lord Herschell, and Mr. G. Shipton; and at its close subscriptions to the amount of £10,500 were announced, including a contribution of £2,500 from the Clothworkers' Company.

THE RENT CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

THE Crown Solicitor in Dublin has, by direction of the law officers, taken the initiatory proceedings for having Mr. John Dillon's bail given in the Court of Queen's Bench estreated, on the ground that Mr. Dillon has broken his bond by the course he has pursued in going about the country making violent speeches. Mr. Dillon will be served with a summons which will bring him again before the judges in the Queen's Bench, and in due course a jury will have to decide whether the defendant has failed to be of "good behaviour" in its legal sense.

In the prosecution of Mr. Dillon, M.P., and five others for conspiracy in carrying on the "plan of campaign," the defendants' counsel on Saturday, Jan. 8, called Captain Plunkett, a divisional magistrate, who, while admitting that to avoid an eviction he had suggested to a land agent the acceptance of part of the rent owing by one tenant pending a settlement, denied that he had interfered between landlord and tenant, or brought any pressure to bear on the former. Mr. Hugh Holmes, the Attorney-General, was also examined. Whilst declining to state whether he wrote a published document which purported to be his opinion on the "plan of campaign," and which was to the effect that the Government would not interfere, he said he wrote only two opinions on the subject, both of which declared the "plan of campaign" to be an illegal conspiracy. He added that in his opinion the persons who collected rents in pursuance of that "plan" could be legally arrested. Sir Redvers Buller was called for the defence on Monday. He said he had made representations to some Kerryl landlords as to some of their tenants, and in the case of Lord Lansdowne's tenantry he had pointed out three cases of hardship. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was examined chiefly upon his recent speech at Bristol. He declined to say what pressure the Government had brought to bear on certain landlords; and when asked whether the pressure was in all cases successful, he declined to give any further information. The meaning of that speech, the chief secretary added, was that he considered it to be the duty of landlords to take an interest in their tenants, which might include an abatement of rent. He thought that landlord did not do his duty who evicted a tenant for not paying an exorbitant rent. On Tuesday the counsel on both sides addressed the magistrate, who said he had no option but to commit four of the defendants for trial. Messrs. Redmond and Harris being absent through illness, their names were excluded from the order of committal; but the magistrate said an application could be made to the commission to include them in the indictment. The defendants entered into their own recognizances in £500 each to appear for trial at the commission.

The Nationalists announce an important victory on the estate of Lord Dillon, in county Mayo. After resisting an abatement of 25 per cent., Lord Dillon has granted a reduction of 20 per cent. Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Crilly, M.P., two of the defendants in the Government prosecutions, met the agent, and in addition to the abatement, it was agreed that all the evicted tenants should be reinstated, and that all costs should be borne by the landlord. It will be remembered that on this estate the plan of campaign has been in full operation. Four Nationalist rent-offices were opened, and after defiant speeches by Mr. Dillon, the rents of the tenants were received and banked by Mr. Crilly, M.P., Mr. William Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Carew, M.P. There are 500 tenants on the estate, and the rental is about £25,000 a year. As a consequence of the plan of campaign proceedings, over four hundred ejectment processes and writs for rent against tenants were issued last week. The bailiffs on the estate having resigned their positions, the work of posting the writs had to be performed by a sub-agent. Lord Dillon's so-called capitulation was announced to a meeting of the tenants on Sunday afternoon. Mr. William O'Brien, in his speech, thanked God that the shouts of his hearers were the shouts of victory. That day they were firing the first volley over the grave of landlordism in Ireland, the work was only beginning. What Lord Dillon had done, Lord Freyne, Lord Clanrikarde, and the rest of the rack-renters would do to-morrow; and if they resisted, their tottering power would crumble into bankruptcy, and the grass would grow green round their rent-offices. Mr. O'Brien then referred to the Dublin prosecutions, and denounced the evidence of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Attorney-General.

The Kilrahill tenants of Judge Flanagan having been refused an abatement of 30 per cent., have unanimously adopted the "plan of campaign." The agents for the landlord offered an abatement of 20 per cent., which was declined.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Tuesday, at Roesmanagher, county Limerick, in connection with the attempted eviction of John Frost, who owed four years' rent, amounting to over £700. The approach of 100 police, under the command of Captain Walsh, R.M., was heralded by the ringing of the chapel-bell and the blowing of horns, so that when the police arrived at Frost's house a large crowd had assembled. The house was barricaded, piles of stones being placed outside the door. To this spot Father Little, the parish priest, was chained, so that if the bailiffs forced an entrance they would necessarily molest him. A man stationed at a window continued blowing a horn. When an attempt was made to remove the stones and the gates the people pressed upon the bailiffs, and matters became so serious that the police were ordered to charge with their batons. The people soon dispersed, but some of them were wounded. Constable Fitzgerald was knocked down and kicked. Father Little, who was still in chains, denounced the cruelty of evicting a family of thirteen because of the impossibility of paying rack-rents. Ultimately the landlord, Mr. J. D'Esterre, who was present, agreed to the tenant buying the farm, at eighteen years' purchase, at 45s. an acre. The eviction was then stopped.

A serious conflict with Moonlighters is reported from the county of Limerick between Newcastlewest and Abbeyfeale, a district which has for some time past been notorious for moonlight outrages. A farmer named Connors, a man advanced in years, who rents a farm at Oahernaroon, was, about six o'clock on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, sitting at the fire in his house, his family and wife being on the premises. A party of six masked Moonlighters, five of them carrying guns and the sixth a large scythe, stealthily approached the house and rushed in by the front-door. Immediately after entering, one of the gang fired at the old man, but without injuring him, Connors and his family turned on the Moonlighters, attacked them with whatever weapons they could find, using chairs, fire-irons, and sticks. Connors' sons, powerful young men, closed with the Moonlighters, and a severe fight ensued. They endeavoured to wrench the weapons from the Moonlighters' hands. The scythe was captured, and the barrel of one of the guns was smashed from the stock in the struggle. One of Connors' sons had his ear cut, his wife and daughters were injured, and the old man himself received a scalpwound. In the end the Moonlighters had considerably the worst of the encounter, and, the masks being torn from their faces, they were recognized. Four of the Moonlighters were found to be near relatives of Connors, and they were allowed to depart with the others, carrying the weapons with them. Shortly after the attack the police were apprised of the outrage, and they arrested four of the offenders, who were taken to county Limerick prison.

THE question of maintaining an Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, which has been in abeyance for several years, has lately been revived, and under circumstances that leave no doubt of the speedy re-establishment of the see.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE ALEXANDER RENNY, V.C., whose death occurred a few days ago at Bath, was a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery. He entered the army in 1844, and took part in the Sutlej campaign, being present at the Battle of Sobraon, under Lord Gough. During the Indian Mutiny he held the command of a native troop of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and took part in the siege and capture of Delhi, and afterwards in the operations in Rohilkund. He commanded a siege battery, covering the assault on Delhi in September, 1857, and on this occasion he was rewarded with the Victoria Cross in recognition of his personal bravery. He was also mentioned in terms of special praise by General Sir Archdale Wilson, in the supplementary despatch after the capture of that city. He retired on full pay in 1878 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major-General Percy Archer Butler, C.B., died on the 10th ult. at Garnaville, Cahir, county Tipperary, from the results of injuries sustained through being thrown from a carriage. He entered the army in 1839, obtained his captaincy in 1845, became major in 1854, colonel in 1862, and major-general in 1868. Major-General Archer Butler served with the 86th Regiment in Sind, under Sir Charles Napier, in the campaign of 1842-43. He served also throughout the Russian war of 1854-55, including the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, with the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was awarded a medal and three clasps, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received a Fifth-Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, and the Turkish medal.

Lieutenant-General Risley John Batten, late of the Madras Staff Corps, died on the 11th ult. The late General, who was formerly attached to the 18th Madras Native Infantry, entered the army in the year 1836, became captain in 1853, major in 1861, lieutenant-colonel in 1863, major-general in 1879 and was recently raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, having served her Majesty for upwards of fifty years.

STAGNATION IN PROMOTION IN THE P. W. D., BOMBAY.

THE Bombay P. W. D. have for years been far behind all other Provinces and Lists in point of promotion. But 1886 has changed matters somewhat for the better, for they have had no less than six steps, five by retirement and one by death, of highly graded officers:—Colonel J. M. Greig and Colonel J. Maunsell, Superintending Engineers; Colonel B. H. Mathew and Major M. T. Macartney, Executive Engineers, 1st grade, Mr. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, all retired—and Colonel E. P. Gambier, deceased. During the current year there will, it is thought, be three retirements—those of General Goodfellow, Colonel John LeMesurier and Mr. F. D Campbell, Chief Superintending, and 1st Grade Executive Engineer, respectively. To judge how bad things were last June, before this small run of promotion came in, the following figures show the length of service of the *senior* in each grade:—

Rank.	First appointment.	Years of service.
Ex. Engr. 1st Grade	1858	28 years.
" " 2nd "	1862	24 "
" " 3rd "	1867	19 "
" " 4th "	1871	15 "
Assist. Engr. 1st "	1873	13 "

One step—that of Colonel Maunsell—still remains to be filled, but the *present* seniors of the above grades are of 28, 20, 19, 11, and 10 years' service, respectively. It is something approaching to almost a scandal that an officer of 20 years' good service, who is talented, bears a blameless reputation, and has a high University degree, should still be in the 2nd grade of Executive Engineers? Such is Bombay luck!—*Indian Engineer.*

ATTACK ON A MONASTERY BY ROBBERS

THE superior of the monastery of Fontefroide, situated about eight miles from Narbonne, is a man of courage and resource. On Monday evening, January 10, as he was sitting quietly in his room, his thoughts in all probability intent on the vanity of human affairs, he was surprised by the sudden and unexpected visit of a dozen men who, instead of knocking at the door of this habitation of recluses, had preferred to climb over the wall by which it is surrounded. Their appearence and attitude soon showed that they had not come on a pious errand. They were all armed with revolvers, and they lost no time in requesting the learned ecclesiastic to hand over to them all the money which he might happen to have in his possession. The superior at once opened all the drawers of his writing-table and other furniture by way of demostrating that he and filthy lucre had long parted company. But the robbers, desirous of obtaining some recompense for the gymnastic performance in which they had just indulged, called out, "£400 or your life!" Meanwhile, the porter of the establishment, alarmed by the unusual noise, had made his appearence on the scene. The superior, encouraged by his presence, boldly replied, "You are only twelve and we are sixty in number;" and, springing to a rope communicating with the chapel-bell, used it with such vigour that the monks rushed out of their cells in a body. The robbers, however, held their ground and fired a volley on the brothers, wounding three more or less severely. But they soon perceived that the game was up and took to their heels as empty-handed as they had come.

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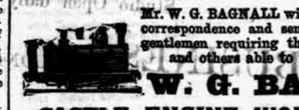

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, SECUNDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 foe broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay G

CHAMPAGNE.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

Cash Prices ..... Qts. Rs. 54 ; Pts. Rs. 29-8.

	Cash Prices per Dozen. Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	60	0	33	0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY	54	0	29	8
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	60	0	33	0
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	29	0	17	8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, best own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 390.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 225 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON.

SIDE SADDLES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.

THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat... ... ...Rs. 100 to 125

Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome ... „ 125 to 135

&c. &c. &c.

THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

DUNNETT & Co.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp ..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

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Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY P. VUCCINO.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	8 0
2.	Duke of Connaught	„ „	4 0	8.	Alpha	„ „	2 8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „	2 0
4.	Finee (Lady)	„ „	3 0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „	1 0
5.	Sceptre	„ „	3 8	11.	Victoria	„ „	1 8
6.	Sir Pompeo (pressed)	„ „	3 0	12.	Sultan	„ „	1 4

NB.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitza Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Rs. 12 per lb. | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. Rs. 6 0

No. 1 (finest delicate and aromatique), per lb. „ 8 0 | No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb. „ 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

per box of	25 Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted) per box of	100 Rs. 9 0
„	50 „ 11 0	El Gallope „	50 „ 6 0
„	50 „ 10 0	La Salika „	50 „ 6 0
„	50 „ 8 0	Romeo and Juliette „	50 „ 4 0
„	25 „ 3 4	La Flor de Java „	100 „ 4 8
„	100 „ 11 0	La Dolce (pet packet of 10, Rs. 1) „	100 „ 4 8

Highly recommended Special Style Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

per lb.	Rs. 2 0	Cavendish per lb.	Rs. 1 8
„ „	2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye „ „	3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwise, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are not affected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by *strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilt, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 25
4½ do. do. do.	„ 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	„ 45
The same with alarum	„ 60
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	„ 70
The same with alarum	„ 80
4½ Inch high clock, with superior horizontal movement	„ 90
The same with lever movement	„ 105
5½ In. high do. do.	„ 115
The same with repeater actions	„ 125
The same repeater and alarum	Rs. 130 to 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	„ 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	„ 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	„ 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	„ 450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	„ 125
Do. do. extra Finish	„ 135
Enamel case, 2 in. high, cylinder	„ 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	„ 200

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed ..... Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial ..... „ 90

Do Time-piece with seconds hand, „ 65

Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial ... „ 35

Do. do 3½-in. dial ... „ 30

Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements ..... Rs. 5 to 60

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,)

BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, Lond.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another SELECT Batch of Unequalled and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived, and brought by well-known Arab Breeders, Jumma Bin Fond, and Shaikh Essa bin Curtas, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse-flesh are solicited an early inspection.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 503.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never been equalled as a Liniment for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pains in the Side, Chest or Limbs, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Frosted Feet and Ears, Chilblains, Colds, Coughs, and all Pains and Aches.

PAIN KILLER is a sure Remedy for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sea Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, and Indigestion.

PAIN KILLER is the BEST Remedy known for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pain in the Back or Sides, Inflammation, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER, LINIMENT MADE, is always ready and powerful to relieve cases of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Sprains, Backache, Stiffness, Soreness, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the world-renowned and trusted Friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and all classes of persons exposed to sudden accidents, and requiring a remedy for family or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house, as a few drops in water, within the reach of a child, may save many times its cost in doctoring bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R.I., Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Ready Ale in Shakespeare's Style.)

READ Brothers, of London, perfect in quality all their Bottled Ales and Stouts to suit the "Bull Dog's Head Brand" became another and totally distinct. Besides bearing the figure of a Bull Dog, and their two brothers' names, a different character may both be called "Bull Dog."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the property of READ Brothers, and no other Brewer has any right to use it, goes by that name, but the title of "The Bull Dog's Head" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of Appeal.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Esq., C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Bookstalls.

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